LOCAL AREA DATA
2003

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND SOURCES

Introduction

The Labour Force Survey is a key source of information at a local level - providing data annually. The sample was initially boosted in England from 2000, and in Wales from 2001, providing significantly more robust results. This was due to the increased amount of data provided in England thorough the English Local Labour Force Survey (ELLFS), and in Wales thorough the Welsh Local Labour Force Survey (WLLFS). The ELLFS is a partnership product from ONS, Dept. for Work and Pensions (DWP) and Dept. for Education and Skills (DfES). The WLLFS is a partnership product from ONS and the National Assembly for Wales (NAW).

In March 2003 a boost was introduced in Scotland for the first time. As a result, from 2003/04 more robust results will be available for Scotland due to the increased amount of data provided through the Scottish Local Labour Force Survey (SLFS) – a partnership product from ONS and the Scottish Executive (SE).

Local area information may also be obtained from the quarterly LFS, however this is less robust due to its smaller sample size.

Quarterly data

Data for local areas on a quarterly basis are available via tables on Nomis and on request from ONS. Where quarterly data are not reliable enough to provide estimates, but more up to date local area information is required than is available from the annual dataset an average for the latest year for example can be calculated.

The quarterly data does not contain the boosted samples for England, Wales and Scotland. It should also be noted that the quarterly LFS grossing procedure is not designed to give the best results at local level.

Annual data

Annualised local area data was available in database form from 1994/95 to 1999/2000. From 2000/01, tables only are available. The databases held key LFS variables alongside a local area indicator allowing cross-sectional analysis of data below county level. The database uses the Unitary Authority/Local Authority boundaries that were in force on the 1st of April of each year. A full range of data from 1999/2000 is available through Nomis® including the enhanced data for 2000/01 onwards. A more limited range of information is available through Nomis from 1996/7 onwards. From 2000/01, a set of local authority fact sheets is available from the National Statistics Website, along with an overall summary publication.

Tabulated data

As mentioned above LFS tabulations for small areas are available via Nomis. The Nomis system allows the flexibility to aggregate estimates for several geographies to give a figure for a larger area and several variables can be combined to give an estimate for a larger group of interest.

Best practice

Annual LFS data should be used for local areas wherever possible as the increased sample size provides more accurate estimates.

Forthcoming changes

From 2005 onwards, the reporting period for the LFS and the boosts to the Labour Force Survey will be moved from ‘seasonal’ to ‘calendar’ quarters which will mean that January-March 2005 will be the first calendar quarter. Annual data will, as a result, run from January to December in 2005. At present annual data sets run from March in one year to February in the next.

SECTION 2: ANNUAL DATA

Main features

A single LFS quarter collates data from around 60,000 households in the UK. For small population groups this does not provide a large enough sample to give reliable results in detailed cross-tabulations of several variables. In order to provide more reliable information the annual local area database (LADB) was developed, based on 96,000 households. For 2000/01 this was further increased by 39,000 households in England as a result of the first English Local Labour Force Survey (ELLFS) boost, and for 2001/02 to over 156,000 households as a result of the WLFS contributing over 16,000 additional households. For 2003/04 the Scottish Local Labour Force Survey (SLFS) boost will be contributing over 16,000 additional households to increase the total number of households to approximately 172,000.

As well as providing an increased sample size and therefore more reliable estimates, annualising the data helps smooth out seasonal variations evident in the quarterly data.

The 2002/03 annual database is derived from four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS database plus boost data for England and Wales. In total, it holds about 363,000 records with over 284,000 for persons aged sixteen and over. This compares with a single quarter's database of about 109,000 records for persons aged 16 and over (spring 2002 quarter).

The ELLFS is designed in such a way to give an expected minimum sample size of 875 economically active adults in each LEA (450 in London Boroughs and 300 in Rutland). The WLFS is designed to have an expected minimum sample size of 875 economically active adults in each unitary authority (700 for Anglesey and Ceredigion, 575 for Blaenau Gwent and 500 in Merthyr Tydfil).

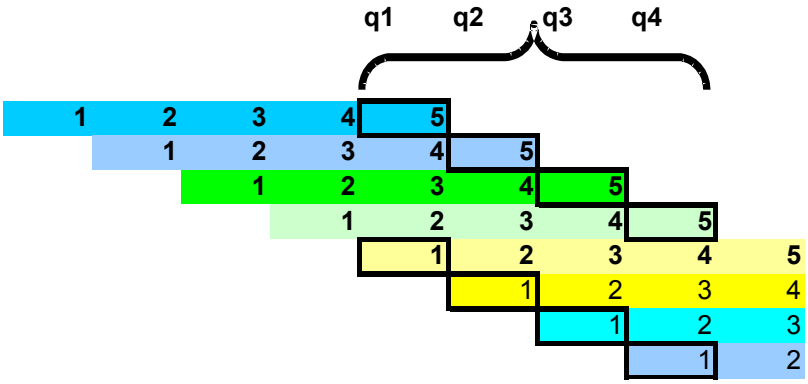
Each household in the boost sample is interviewed annually for four years. To build up the sample, in 2000/01 for England and 2001/02 for Wales, the sample was divided into four groups or waves. Over the following three years they drop out one by one so that only one of the original four waves will actually be in the survey for all four years. A new wave will be sampled every year. A similar sample was designed for Scotland in 2003/4.

More information on the methodology behind the ELLFS is available in articles on the National Statistics Website and in the May 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp195-199 and the January 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp33-41.

Design

Each quarter's LFS sample of about 60,000 households is made up of 5 waves, each of approximately 12,000 private households. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview (see diagram below). The annual database is created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of four consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample. Over the period of four consecutive quarters waves one and five will never contain the same households and so this avoids the inclusion of responses from any household more than once. This design also gives an approximate average across the waves similar to that on the main quarterly database.

Wave structure of the LFS



In addition to this, the boosted data (from the ELLFS, WLFS and shortly the SLLFS) is combined with the sample derived from combining waves 1 and 5 to give an enhanced sample.

Date coverage

Each database spans the period of March to February. This is because the design is based on the quarters of the quarterly LFS database and begins with the spring quarter (March-May). This quarter was chosen as the start point because it is then that most revisions to variables of the database take place and so any discontinuities or additions of new variables in the annual database will come into effect at the start of the LFS year.

Weighting

An important element of the database design is the procedure used to weight the sample surveyed to the total population. For the local area database it has been desirable to improve the 'grossed totals' at the local area level. For the 1994/95 to 1999/2000 databases this was done by using mid-year population estimates for local authorities to gross the survey data. The use of more detailed population estimates meant that the population data used for grossing would enhance the quality of the grossing factors. The methodology used for grossing remained the same as for the quarterly LFS database. More information on this grossing procedure can be found in volume 1 of the user guide.

The 2002/03 database has been weighted to the post-2001 Census population estimates. In addition, in 2003 all previous annual LFS databases and outputs were reweighted to post-2001 Census population estimates and published on March 17th 2004.

Census population estimates were first published in September 2002 and estimated the UK population to be approximately one million less than had previously been estimated. In March 2003, revised estimates were published for the UK and the regions, and it is on this basis the weighting system was developed. These revised population estimates allocated about 300,000 of the one million revision to estimation errors in the 1991 Census and most of the remaining 700,000 to the net migration element in the population series.

The procedures adopted for weighting the English, Welsh, and the forthcoming Scottish boosts act independently of each other and are as follows:

English weighting procedure

Stage 1: Design weights are required in England as the sampling fractions are different between different LEAs and also during the year. Unboosted areas have the same initial weight.

Stage 2: Total population in grossing areas (see Table A below) by five-year age bands by sex.

Stage 3: Total population in each UA/LAD by three working-age/sex groups (Males aged 16-64/Females aged 16-59/All other except in a couple of small UA/LADs where a simple sex split was used).

Stage 4: Inner London/Rest of England by single year of age for 16-24 and one group of 25 and over, and sex.

Stages 2 - 4 are then iterated until the weights converge.

Welsh weighting procedure

For Wales, a similar system was developed but modified to take advantage of the larger sample sizes in Welsh UAs.

Stage 1: Design weights are required as the sampling fractions are different between Welsh UAs

Stage 2: Total population in ten grossing areas (see Table B below) by five-year age bands by sex.

Stage 3: Total population in each UA by age/sex groups - males: 0-15; 16-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65-74; 75 and over, females: 0-15; 16-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-59; 60-74; 75 and over.

Stage 4: Total population in the 2 NUTS2 areas (West Wales and the Valleys; East Wales) by single year of age for 16-24 and one group of 25 and over, and sex.

Stages 2 - 4 are then iterated until the weights converge.

Scottish weighting procedure

In 2003/04 the weighting procedure for Scotland will be as follows:

For Scotland, as for Wales the weighting procedure will take into consideration that for a few of the more remote areas in Scotland, particularly the island groups UAs, the sample size targets were substantially reduced.

Stage 1: Design weights are required at person and UA level. Note that for West Dunbarton UA, the sample size was increased from week 33 so the design weight will not be constant.

Stage 2: Total population in Glasgow UA group/other (see Table C below) by Fine age groups (25) by sex.

The Glasgow UA group comprises East Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire, Inverclyde, Glasgow City, North Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire.

Fine age groups; 0-4; 5-9; 10-15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55-59; 60-64; 65-69; 70-74; 75-79; 80-84; 85+.

Stage 3: Total population in the 28 Large UAs by Medium age/sex groups - males: 0-15; 16-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65-74; 75 and over, females: 0-15; 16-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-59; 60-74; 75 and over.

Total population in the small UAs (Shetland, Orkney and the Western Isles) by Course age/sex groups – males: 0-15; 16-39; 40-64; 65+, females: 0-15; 16-39; 40-59; 60+,

Stages 2 - 3 are then iterated until the weights converge.

Employment Edit

The new occupational classification (SOC2000) introduced in 2001, along with the new National Socio-economic classification (NSSEC), changed the way in which employment status was reported. Under the old occupational classification (SOC90) certain combinations of employment status (self employed) and occupational classification codes were deemed incompatible. In these instances the employment status was changed to employee. Under the new classification SOC2000, incompatible combinations have been reduced and 'edits' to employment status removed. As a result the employment 'edit' was dropped during the 2003 reweighting of annual data, and was not used in the production of 2002/03 annual data Therefore estimates of self-employed/ employees have been revised in all annual data in line with the approach adopted using SOC2000.

An article in the September 2002 issue of Labour Market Trends, pp477-483, described the effect of the introduction of the new occupation classification (SOC2000) on employment estimates.
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/LMT_September02.pdf

Grossing areas

For England, the grossing areas are either individual LEAs or groups of LEAs.

Table A: Grossing Areas by LEAs for England

Grossing area	Local Education Authorities
Cleveland	Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees.
Durham and Northumberland	Darlington, County Durham, Northumberland.
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Sunderland
Cheshire	Cheshire, Halton, Warrington.
Cumbria	Cumbria.
Greater Manchester	Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan.
Lancashire	Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Lancashire.
Merseyside	Knowsley, Liverpool, St. Helens, Sefton, Wirral
Humberside	East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, City of, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire.
North Yorkshire	North Yorkshire, York.
West Yorkshire	Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds, Wakefield.
South Yorkshire	Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield.
Derbyshire	Derby, Derbyshire
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	Leicester, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Rutland.
Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	Herefordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire.
Shropshire	Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin.
Staffordshire	Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent.
West Midlands	Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall, Wolverhampton.
Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire, Luton.
Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire, Peterborough.
Essex	Essex, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock.
Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire
Norfolk	Norfolk
Suffolk	Suffolk
NW Inner London	Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster.
NE Inner London	City of London, Camden, Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Newham, Tower Hamlets.
S Inner London	Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Wandsworth.
NW Outer London	Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow.
NE Outer London	Barking, Enfield, Havering, Redbridge, Waltham Forest.
SW Outer London	Croydon, Lambeth, Merton, Richmond-upon-Thames, Sutton.
SE Outer London	Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich.
Berkshire	Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead, Wokingham.
Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire.
East Sussex	Brighton and Hove, East Sussex.
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton.
Kent	Kent, Medway
Surrey	Surrey
West Sussex	West Sussex
Avon and Somerset	Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, City of, North Somerset, Somerset, South Gloucestershire.
Devon and Cornwall	Cornwall, Devon, Plymouth, Torbay.
Dorset	Bournemouth, Dorset, Poole.
Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire
Wiltshire	Swindon, Wiltshire.

The grossing areas in Wales were based on the 12 NUTS3 areas with the Isle of Anglesey and Powys merged with neighbouring areas because of small sample sizes.

Table B: Grossing Areas for Wales

Grossing area	Unitary Authorities
Gwynedd / Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd and Isle of Anglesey
Conwy and Denbighshire	Conwy and Denbighshire
South West Wales	Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire
Central Valleys	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
Gwent Valleys	Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly and Torfaen
Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot
Swansea	Swansea
Monmouthshire and Newport	Monmouthshire and Newport
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan
Flintshire and Wrexham / Powys	Flintshire , Powys and Wrexham

The grossing areas in Scotland for 2003/4 will be based on a slightly modified set of NUTS2 regions, based entirely on the UAs.

Table C: Grossing Areas for Scotland

Grossing Area		Unitary Authorities
large/small UAs	**Glasgow/other**	
large	Glasgow	Glasgow City
large	other	Edinburgh City of
large	other	Fife
large	Glasgow	North Lanarkshire
large	other	South Lanarkshire
large	other	Aberdeenshire
large	other	Aberdeen City
large	other	Highland
large	Glasgow	Renfrewshire
large	other	West Lothian
large	other	Dumfries and Galloway
large	other	Falkirk
large	other	Dundee City
large	Glasgow	North Ayrshire
large	other	Perth and Kinross
large	other	East Ayrshire
large	other	South Ayrshire
large	other	Angus
large	other	Scottish Borders The
large	Glasgow	East Dunbartonshire
large	other	West Dunbartonshire
large	other	East Lothian
large	Glasgow	East Renfrewshire
large	other	Argyll & Bute
large	other	Moray
large	other	Stirling
large	Glasgow	Inverclyde
large	other	Midlothian
Small	other	Clackmannanshire
Small	other	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)
Small	other	Shetland Islands
Small	other	Orkney Islands

Confidentiality

Simply adding local area identifiers to the regular database could mean that the confidentiality of individual records is compromised. The addition of such an indicator makes the characteristics of respondents more likely to be unique increasing their chances of identification.

Historically confidentiality was maintained on the annual database by restricting the range of variables made available. However, software designed to link records from different sources for the same people has improved considerably meaning that the risk of identifiability has also increased. Although the risk for most respondents remains negligible the National Statistician has taken the decision to no longer make available databases with local area identifiers. Users of LFS data can contact the Tabulation Service for tables. Thus there are no publicly accessible Annual databases for 2002/03. This will remain the case unless and until a suitable solution to this issue can be found.

Sampling variability

All LFS data is subject to sampling variability. Sampling variability is dependent on several factors, including the size of the sample, the size of the estimate as a proportion of the population, and the effect of the design of the sample in the variable of interest.

The sampling fraction is also important in determining sampling variability. A sampling fraction is the proportion of households in an area that are interviewed. For example, if there are 10,000 households and 50 of these are interviewed the sampling fraction would be 50/10,000 or 1/200. The smaller the sampling fraction the larger the sample size and the more reliable the estimate.

The sampling fraction of the main LFS is consistent across Great Britain. However, the design of the boosts means that from 2000/01 sampling fractions may vary between Local Education Authorities in England, from 2001/02, between UAs in Wales, and from 2003/04, between Scottish UAs, on the annual database. English LEAs and Scottish and Welsh UAs receiving a large boost will have a higher sampling fraction. Northern Ireland will see no change.

As a result of the different sampling fractions in each area it is not possible to provide a table of size of estimate against standard error. However, there is a simple formula that can be used to derive the standard errors.

An approximation to the standard error for an estimate of M thousand (M_T) from the LADB up to and including 1999/2000 can be given by

$$\sqrt{(M_T * 0.22)} \qquad (1)$$

For boosted areas a conservative approximation to the standard error for an estimate can be given as

$$\sqrt{(M_T * G_i/1000)} \qquad (2)$$

where G_i is the average grossing factor for area i. For 2000/01 the formula given at (2) only applies to England. For 2001/02 and 2002/03 the formula (2) can be used for England and Wales only, and for 2003/04 onwards the formula can be used for England, Wales and Scotland. As there has never been a boost in Northern Ireland the formula given at (1) should be applied to all annual data.

Average grossing factors for UA/LADs area given in Annex A. If the area of interest spans several UA/LADs then the average grossing factor for several areas G can be given by

$$G = \frac{\sum_i g_i s_i}{\sum_i s_i} \qquad (3)$$

where g_i is the average grossing factor for area i and s_i is the 16+ sample size in area i. Sample sizes by UA/LAD are also given in Annex A.

The 95 per cent confidence interval for an estimate of M thousand (M_T) is given by

$$M_T \pm 1.96 * \text{s.e.} \qquad (4)$$

Approximate standard errors for estimates from the 1999/2000 onwards are available on Nomis.

ONS methodologists have produced more precise standard errors allowing for the design of the LFS including the different sampling fractions. Annex B shows estimates of sampling errors in 2002/3 for economic activity.

Thresholds

As a result of the enhancement it is possible to publish a wider range of data for more areas in England and Wales and from 2003 onwards for more areas in Scotland. It also meant that the publication threshold of 6,000 that applies to all LADBs prior to 2000/01 was different for many areas in England from 2000/01, for Wales from 2001/02 and for Scotland from 2003/04. Thresholds are set in order to ensure that analyses using the LFS meet a certain level of reliability. The more detailed analysis undertaken the smaller the estimates and the larger the associated sampling errors become relative to these estimates. The minimum thresholds are designed to guide people on the lowest appropriate level of analysis that can be undertaken.

The nature of the enhancement is such that some areas have seen a very large increase in sample size, and other areas very small or no increase. This means that a single lower threshold for all areas is not appropriate.

For England, each area is allocated to one of three threshold bands - 2,000, 4,000 or 6,000. Annex C contains details of how this allocation has been made and Annex D contains details of which UA/LADs fall into which band.

For Wales from 2001/02, each UA was given its own threshold. These ranged from 1,000 to 4,000.
For Scotland in 2003/04, each UA will be given its own threshold as boosted data becomes available.

It should be noted that when applying thresholds to the data ONS practice is to first round the data and then suppress. So, for example where the publication threshold is 6,000 an estimate of 5,700 would first be rounded to six thousand and would therefore not be suppressed. An estimate of 5,300 would be rounded to five thousand and suppressed.

Ethnic Thresholds

It has long been known that the design effects for ethnic group and for totals segregated by ethnic group can be substantially greater than one. For the annual LFS-based surveys it seems more appropriate to base new ethnic thresholds on design effects for local estimates. These may be different from the regional and national deffs because of local variations in household size and because of variations in the proportions of households in multi-occupied dwellings in different areas.

It is recommended for the ALALFS datasets in England that a single multiplier of 2.5 is applied to the general thresholds for most ethnic estimates[1]. A separate analysis for the Welsh Local Labour Force Survey recommended a multiplier of 4.0 in Cardiff and 2.5 in the rest of Wales.

[1] A larger multiplier of 3.5 is recommended for totals of individual minority ethnic groups – e.g. the multiplier 3.5 would apply to the total Indian adults in Birmingham, whereas a multiplier of 2.5 would apply to the total unemployed Indian adults in Birmingham.

SECTION 3: QUARTERLY DATA

General

Whilst there is a range of data available for small areas from the quarterly LFS users are advised to use annual data wherever possible as the estimates are more reliable. If more up to date data are required than is available from the annual data then users should consider using an average of four quarters.

Local area LFS tabulations covering the following subjects are available via Nomis and on request from the Sub National Data Service.

- Individual demographics
- Family characteristics
- Employment (by age groups)
- Employees
- Self-employed
- ILO unemployed (by age groups)
- Economically active (by age groups)
- Economically inactive (by age groups)
- Industry Sectors (by Standard Industrial Classification codes)
- Occupations (by Standard Occupational Classification codes)
- Ethnic minorities
- Full-time education
- Qualifications
- Job Related Training
- Health

A full list of the variables is available on Nomis or on request from ONS. Readers should note that some variables are not generally publishable for local areas where the estimates are based on samples too small to be reliable.

The range of quarterly tabulations will match those available annually in the near future.

Design and Coverage

The quarterly data are drawn from the main quarterly LFS. Further information about these aspects of the datasets can be found in Volume 1 of the User Guide.

Using the Data

(i) Size of areas and estimates

Many of the sub-regional areas for which data are being made available are fairly small. Consequently, sample numbers can become quite small at this level (in spite of the relatively large size of the LFS compared with other household surveys). To reflect the imprecision that arises from sampling variability, LFS estimates are always rounded to the nearest thousand and estimates of less than 10,000 are suppressed. These rules are followed in the LFS local area quarterly outputs, so that: (a) the base population for each area is rounded to the nearest thousand; and (b) any proportion based on an estimate of less than 10,000 is suppressed.

(ii) Sampling errors and confidence intervals of estimates of levels

The LFS is a sample survey and hence the estimates it provides are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group the more precise, proportionately, is the estimate. Section 5 of Volume 1 of this guide has a more detailed explanation of sampling errors and confidence intervals for the main LFS data. In general this is equally applicable to data at a local area level. It should be noted, however, that although the 95% confidence interval approximation works best for relatively small estimates, this refers to the estimate in relation to the size of the area sample population and not the total population, i.e. when considering estimates for relatively small areas ('local areas') it does not necessarily follow that the estimates for that area are small in relation to the population of that area. Table D shows confidence intervals for the quarterly database.

(iii) Aggregation of data

The establishment of the level of suppression at 10,000 is a concern at sub-regional level. It is possible, though, to merge geographical areas, or where applicable, two or more age bands to obtain more reliable estimates. Although it may be possible to determine estimates of below 10,000 by subtraction, this should not be done, as the estimates derived are unreliable. It is possible to aggregate quarterly data over time to improve the estimates. Details are provided in Volume 1 (Background & Methodology), Section 8.

(iv) Analyses over time

It has already been noted that the LFS estimates are subject to sampling variability. A very important consequence of this is that estimates are likely to fluctuate from quarter to quarter, irrespective of any actual change in the true figures. In addition, no LFS local area data are seasonally adjusted (partly because of the lack of a long series of data), so changes observed from one quarter to the next may, at least partially, be due to seasonal factors. Users of the data are advised therefore to take great care when attempting to monitor changes over time in variables, especially for small areas or small groups. Local area LFS data generally give reasonable estimates for a particular quarter, rather than reliable estimates of change from one quarter to the next. Users should also bear in mind that estimates for successive quarters in a local area are not drawn from independent samples.

(v) Sampling errors and confidence intervals of estimates of changes.

For changes in estimates of local area data it is not possible to apply the same criteria as those used for changes in estimates at the national level (see Volume 1, Section 5). Standard errors of 'change' are dependent on the correlation between quarters for particular variables. It is likely that this correlation will vary across time and geographic areas. Further explanation of this is being developed and it is intended that a range of correlations and corresponding confidence intervals will be included in this guide in future.

Table D - Confidence Intervals for Quarterly database

Number	95 per cent confidence intervals +/-	Confidence intervals as percentage of estimate +/-
10,000	3,900	39
12,000	4,200	35
15,000	4,700	32
20,000	5,500	27
25,000	6,100	24
30,000	6,700	22
35,000	7,200	21
40,000	7,700	19
45,000	8,200	18
50,000	8,600	17
75,000	10,600	14
100,000	12,200	12
150,000	14,900	10
200,000	17,200	9
250,000	19,300	8
500,000	27,100	5
1,000,000	38,200	4

Averaging of four quarters

Where estimates from quarterly databases are small, and no figures are available from the annual data, users can derive their own annual estimates by averaging estimates over four successive quarters. Section 20 of Volume 1 of the LFS User Guide provides information on averaging several quarters. The recommended publication threshold for four quarter averages of 6,000 is the same as that for unboosted areas of the annual data.

Users should be aware that although the results from the two databases are similar they are not identical. The differences may arise for several reasons:

- the method by which the data are weighted to the population is different
- the annual data include interviews taken at waves 1 and 5 only from the quarterly LFS
- the annual data include an additional sample of interviews designed to improve the annual estimates.

In addition to this, methodological work carried out in the past has shown that estimates of employment based on wave 1 interviews tend to be lower than those based on interviews taken at waves 2 to 5. As this is the first year that the additional sample has been incorporated, the whole of the additional sample will have similar characteristics to that of wave 1.

Users should use the annual database for local area data wherever possible. When making comparisons between data for local areas and other geographies the same source should be used for all estimates.

SECTION 4: ACCESSING LOCAL AREA DATA

Local area LFS data are available via four routes:

(i) National Statistics website

Fact sheets (downloadable Excel spreadsheets) for LEAs and UA/LADs containing data for 2001/02 and 2002/03 are available from the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk/llfs. A summary publication, the annual *Labour Market Trends* article, a Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics and this user guide are also available.

(ii) Nomis

Nomis contains tables of both annual and quarterly LFS data for a wide range of geographies. To access this data visit www.nomisweb.co.uk to register for an account.

The most recent annual data on Nomis allows some additional functionality. In particular you can combine several variables to give a wider population of interest, or output standard errors alongside the data. All LFS datasets on Nomis allow users to combine data for several geographic areas to obtain data for a wider area of interest.

(iii) ONS local area LFS tabulation service

For confidentiality reasons, ONS has recently withdrawn direct access to micro-databases containing sub-regional identifiers. Users who would previously have analysed data from the quarterly UA county files or annual LADB data files, can now request tabulations to be run for them, free of charge. To request a table from this service or to obtain more information about the service e-mail lfs.uatables@ons.gov.uk. A pro-forma is available for specifying tabulations that covers which LFS variables, as specified in the User Guides, are to be tabulated and details of filters and coverage required.

(iv) Sub-National Data Service

The sub-national data service offers users a tabulation service for local area LFS data not available any other way. For example, if a table for an unusual geography is required this can be produced by adding an additional geographic code. There is a charge for this service. To request a table from this service or obtain more information about the service e-mail snds@ons.gov.uk

Further Information

For general information about LFS local area data please telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 020 7533 6094, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

For news on developments and future plans for small area labour market statistics please contact Nick Maine, Room B3/08, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, Tel: 020 7533 6130. e-mail nick.maine@ons.gov.uk.

For more information on methodology issues please contact Alex Clifton-Fearnside, Room B2/04, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, Tel: on 020 7533 6140, e-mail alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk.

For further information about the ONS tabulation services contact Mark Rowland, Room D2/01, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, Tel: 020 7533 5437, e-mail lfs.dataservice@ons.gov.uk.

For Nomis® details contact Nomis® Unit 1L, Mountjoy Research Centre, University of Durham, Durham, DH1 3SW, Tel: 0191 374 2468, e-mail info@nomisweb.co.uk

SECTION 5: GEOGRAPHIES

Unitary Authorities

England

The introduction of UAs in England took place in several stages: 1 UA was introduced in April 1995, 12 UAs were introduced in April 1996 with a further 13 in April 1997. The final phase occurred in April 1998. At the same time, a revised two-tier system of counties and Local Authority Districts (LADs) was introduced for the rest of England.

Wales and Scotland

The results of the Local Government re-organisation in Wales and Scotland have been extensive and were introduced en-masse from 1 April in 1996.

ONS moved the local area annual database to a UA basis by including those unitary authorities for which general population data (which is required for grossing purposes) are available at the time of the database's production.

During 2000, ONS released regrossed quarterly databases covering the period for autumn 1993 to autumn 1999. This enabled ONS to provide data for 1998 Unitary Authority/Local Authority Districts and 1999 TEC/LEC boundaries.

Government Office Regions

The Government Statistical Service moved to using GORs as the primary classification for regional statistics from April 1 1997. The LFS made this transition from the summer 1996 quarter's data onwards (covering June-August 1996 data, first released in October 1996). Data are published on a GOR basis, however the LFS quarterly database continued to include variables to identify standard statistical regions and counties (ceremonial).

Local Education Authorities

Local education authorities (LEAs) are the bodies responsible for the local administration of education services in Great Britain. They are matched to UAs, London boroughs, metropolitan districts and counties.

Parliamentary Constituencies

There are 659 parliamentary constituencies (PCs) in the UK. They are defined by the Parliamentary Boundary Commission. The current boundaries are 1995-based. They are generally smaller and not coterminous with UA/LADs. As for TTWAs, ONS publishes estimates of rates as the LFS is not grossed to PCs and this may introduce bias to estimates of levels, but not to estimates of rates. These areas.

Travel-to-Work Areas

Travel-to-work areas (TTWAs) are approximations to self-contained labour markets based on commuting to work patterns. The current TTWA boundaries were published in 1998 based on 1991 Census data. TTWAs are groups of 1991-based wards. Rates only are available for TTWAs as the LFS is grossed to UA/LADs and not to TTWAs. This may introduce bias to estimates of levels, but not to estimates of rates.

Other areas

England

There are 101 Learning Partnerships (LPs) in England, based mainly on LEAs. LPs are responsible for post-16 and lifelong learning.

There are 47 Learning and Skills Councils (LSCs) in England which are groups of LEAs. LSCs succeeded Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) from April 2000. They are responsible for meeting local learning and training needs for everyone aged over 16 who are not at university.

Scotland

There are 22 Local Enterprise Companies (LECs) in Scotland.

Wales

From April 2001, 4 National Council - ELWa regions replaced the 4 TECs in Wales. The boundaries were maintained. The National council -ELWa is responsible for all post-16 education and learning with the exception of Higher Education.

They work with the 20 Community Consortia for Education and Training (CCETs). Their primary role is to achieve more efficient delivery of education and training and promote collaboration between schools, FE and training providers and others to meet the needs of individuals and employers more effectively and coherently.

Construction of a Local Area

The sample for the LFS is a systematic unclustered sample of delivery points (DPs) extracted from the Post Office's small users Postcode Address File (PAF) which includes all DPs who receive no more than 25 items of mail daily. The PAF is updated every 6 months and includes revisions to remove derelict addresses and add new addresses etc. In addition ONS remove addresses that are identified as small businesses.

The geographical definitions of local areas come from the Gridlink® All Fields Postcode Directory. This is produced by a consortium of ONS, Ordnance Survey, Royal Mail, the General Register Office for Scotland and the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland. It contains each unit postcode has a grid reference and geographical codes. Postcodes don't correspond with administrative or other boundaries and it is possible that a postcode may overlap two areas. Traditionally, area assignments were derived using first addresses but under Gridlink® grid references are based on the address closest to the postcode mean. For more details, see www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/afpd.asp.

ANNEX A - Average grossing factors and sample sizes for 16+, UA/LAD, England and Wales, 2002/03.

England

	Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000		Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000
Adur	171	279	0.28	Camden	858	194	0.19
Allerdale	294	259	0.26	Cannock Chase	325	235	0.23
Alnwick	186	134	0.13	Canterbury	377	280	0.28
Amber Valley	345	270	0.27	Caradon	317	207	0.21
Arun	416	282	0.28	Carlisle	359	228	0.23
Ashfield	314	288	0.29	Carrick	312	234	0.23
Ashford	280	301	0.30	Castle Morpeth	319	121	0.12
Aylesbury Vale	496	260	0.26	Castle Point	217	306	0.31
Babergh	218	316	0.32	Charnwood	461	273	0.27
Barking and Dagenham	760	165	0.17	Chelmsford	462	277	0.28
Barnet	828	304	0.30	Cheltenham	329	272	0.27
Barnsley	1651	105	0.10	Cherwell	365	284	0.28
Barrow-in-Furness	207	257	0.26	Chester	330	289	0.29
Basildon	473	271	0.27	Chesterfield	306	269	0.27
Basingstoke and Deane	486	236	0.24	Chester-le-Street	190	224	0.22
Bassetlaw	334	242	0.24	Chichester	302	292	0.29
Bath and North East Somerset	1657	82	0.08	Chiltern	263	261	0.26
Bedford	584	195	0.19	Chorley	291	262	0.26
Berwick-upon-Tweed	141	158	0.16	Christchurch	169	228	0.23
Bexley	765	226	0.23	City of London	11	672	0.67
Birmingham	2480	301	0.30	Colchester	460	262	0.26
Blaby	297	236	0.24	Congleton	273	273	0.27
Blackburn with Darwen	1536	68	0.07	Copeland	223	248	0.25
Blackpool	1585	70	0.07	Corby	130	314	0.31
Blyth Valley	491	133	0.13	Cotswold	262	250	0.25
Bolsover	255	219	0.22	Coventry	2234	106	0.11
Bolton	1462	139	0.14	Craven	143	301	0.30
Boston	150	307	0.31	Crawley	263	289	0.29
Bournemouth	1824	72	0.07	Crewe and Nantwich	305	295	0.29
Bracknell Forest	1336	65	0.07	Croydon	876	293	0.29
Bradford	1825	197	0.20	Dacorum	434	251	0.25
Braintree	420	250	0.25	Darlington	1284	61	0.06
Breckland	356	267	0.27	Dartford	263	250	0.25
Brent	948	221	0.22	Daventry	159	347	0.35
Brentwood	213	261	0.26	Derby	1528	112	0.11
Bridgnorth	233	173	0.17	Derbyshire Dales	180	306	0.31
Brighton and Hove	1556	131	0.13	Derwentside	265	252	0.25
Bristol, City of	1502	201	0.20	Doncaster	1531	143	0.14
Broadland	350	274	0.27	Dover	267	307	0.31
Bromley	797	300	0.30	Dudley	1295	188	0.19
Bromsgrove	283	246	0.25	Durham	271	269	0.27
Broxbourne	252	274	0.27	Ealing	713	333	0.33
Broxtowe	313	278	0.28	Easington	304	242	0.24
Burnley	208	315	0.31	East Cambridgeshire	194	291	0.29
Bury	1306	108	0.11	East Devon	346	287	0.29
Calderdale	1442	102	0.10	East Dorset	327	213	0.21
Cambridge	285	310	0.31	East Hampshire	339	258	0.26

	Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000		Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000
East Hertfordshire	387	271	0.27	Islington	654	217	0.22
East Lindsey	370	286	0.29	Kennet	262	212	0.21
East Northamptonshire	246	258	0.26	Kensington and Chelsea	998	136	0.14
East Riding of Yorkshire	1491	169	0.17	Kerrier	341	220	0.22
East Staffordshire	297	288	0.29	Kettering	193	345	0.34
Eastbourne	289	240	0.24	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	429	263	0.26
Eastleigh	378	244	0.24	Kingston upon Hull, City of	1547	122	0.12
Eden	140	285	0.29	Kingston upon Thames	661	180	0.18
Ellesmere Port and Neston	234	262	0.26	Kirklees	1482	200	0.20
Elmbridge	291	340	0.34	Knowsley	1665	69	0.07
Enfield	647	332	0.33	Lambeth	734	290	0.29
Epping Forest	315	309	0.31	Lancaster	390	275	0.27
Epsom and Ewell	209	248	0.25	Leeds	2107	276	0.28
Erewash	342	267	0.27	Leicester	1696	127	0.13
Exeter	282	306	0.31	Lewes	348	219	0.22
Fareham	331	264	0.26	Lewisham	817	240	0.24
Fenland	241	291	0.29	Lichfield	263	272	0.27
Forest Heath	152	278	0.28	Lincoln	279	244	0.24
Forest of Dean	276	226	0.23	Liverpool	1806	190	0.19
Fylde	228	251	0.25	Luton	1685	83	0.08
Gateshead	1576	96	0.10	Macclesfield	462	255	0.25
Gedling	361	254	0.25	Maidstone	442	240	0.24
Gloucester	326	260	0.26	Maldon	166	274	0.27
Gosport	226	254	0.25	Malvern Hills	244	229	0.23
Gravesham	269	274	0.27	Manchester	1686	182	0.18
Great Yarmouth	253	285	0.29	Mansfield	306	255	0.26
Greenwich	926	179	0.18	Medway	1420	136	0.14
Guildford	372	267	0.27	Melton	169	224	0.22
Hackney	794	196	0.20	Mendip	313	260	0.26
Halton	1571	57	0.06	Merton	652	238	0.24
Hambleton	274	242	0.24	Mid Bedfordshire	525	187	0.19
Hammersmith and Fulham	788	175	0.18	Mid Devon	210	284	0.28
Harborough	200	307	0.31	Mid Suffolk	246	273	0.27
Haringey	591	299	0.30	Mid Sussex	381	260	0.26
Harlow	199	318	0.32	Middlesbrough	1670	61	0.06
Harrogate	433	266	0.27	Milton Keynes	1500	105	0.11
Harrow	657	250	0.25	Mole Valley	240	273	0.27
Hart	223	291	0.29	New Forest	548	244	0.24
Hartlepool	1582	44	0.04	Newark and Sherwood	322	252	0.25
Hastings	254	265	0.27	Newcastle upon Tyne	1625	128	0.13
Havant	390	244	0.24	Newcastle-under-Lyme	316	302	0.30
Havering	667	270	0.27	Newham	931	194	0.19
Herefordshire, County of	1746	81	0.08	North Cornwall	266	249	0.25
Hertsmere	273	265	0.26	North Devon	247	282	0.28
High Peak	226	296	0.30	North Dorset	209	237	0.24
Hillingdon	750	259	0.26	North East Derbyshire	338	227	0.23
Hinckley and Bosworth	314	259	0.26	North East Lincolnshire	1677	72	0.07
Horsham	401	237	0.24	North Hertfordshire	363	253	0.25
Hounslow	793	213	0.21	North Kesteven	283	274	0.27
Huntingdonshire	492	243	0.24	North Lincolnshire	1480	83	0.08
Hyndburn	224	289	0.29	North Norfolk	282	282	0.28
Ipswich	348	256	0.26	North Shropshire	265	171	0.17
Isle of Wight	1758	61	0.06	North Somerset	1446	103	0.10

	Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000		Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000
North Tyneside	1625	94	0.09	Solihull	1841	85	0.09
North Warwickshire	178	291	0.29	South Bedfordshire	496	181	0.18
North West Leicestershire	271	251	0.25	South Bucks	191	244	0.24
North Wiltshire	456	212	0.21	South Cambridgeshire	355	296	0.30
Northampton	453	334	0.33	South Derbyshire	274	249	0.25
Norwich	321	311	0.31	South Gloucestershire	1393	140	0.14
Nottingham	1756	121	0.12	South Hams	274	250	0.25
Nuneaton and Bedworth	340	284	0.28	South Holland	231	289	0.29
Oadby and Wigston	156	285	0.28	South Kesteven	383	251	0.25
Oldham	1241	135	0.14	South Lakeland	297	284	0.28
Oswestry	179	177	0.18	South Norfolk	345	264	0.26
Oxford	325	335	0.34	South Northamptonshire	181	362	0.36
Pendle	238	288	0.29	South Oxfordshire	411	238	0.24
Penwith/Isles of Scilly	251	205	0.20	South Ribble	339	249	0.25
Peterborough	1709	72	0.07	South Shropshire	202	171	0.17
Plymouth	1638	116	0.12	South Somerset	475	264	0.26
Poole	1445	76	0.08	South Staffordshire	388	219	0.22
Portsmouth	1516	101	0.10	South Tyneside	1996	60	0.06
Preston	356	288	0.29	Southampton	1462	122	0.12
Purbeck	158	207	0.21	Southend-on-Sea	1591	81	0.08
Reading	1466	76	0.08	Southwark	752	253	0.25
Redbridge	967	195	0.19	Spelthorne	214	345	0.34
Redcar and Cleveland	1793	63	0.06	St. Albans	392	254	0.25
Redditch	215	295	0.29	St. Edmundsbury	293	265	0.27
Reigate and Banstead	363	271	0.27	St. Helens	1299	109	0.11
Restormel	333	228	0.23	Stafford	396	240	0.24
Ribble Valley	208	212	0.21	Staffordshire Moorlands	306	257	0.26
Richmond upon Thames	659	214	0.21	Stevenage	225	271	0.27
Richmondshire	155	243	0.24	Stockport	1176	190	0.19
Rochdale	1508	105	0.11	Stockton-on-Tees	1456	95	0.09
Rochford	248	261	0.26	Stoke-on-Trent	1631	114	0.11
Rossendale	169	310	0.31	Stratford-on-Avon	327	270	0.27
Rother	323	209	0.21	Stroud	365	233	0.23
Rotherham	1698	116	0.12	Suffolk Coastal	336	263	0.26
Rugby	237	297	0.30	Sunderland	1911	116	0.12
Runnymede	137	490	0.49	Surrey Heath	151	419	0.42
Rushcliffe	338	260	0.26	Sutton	681	202	0.20
Rushmoor	247	274	0.27	Swale	399	242	0.24
Rutland	684	39	0.04	Swindon	1191	120	0.12
Ryedale	164	253	0.25	Tameside	1232	133	0.13
Salford	1469	115	0.11	Tamworth	212	267	0.27
Salisbury	377	238	0.24	Tandridge	233	266	0.27
Sandwell	1746	125	0.13	Taunton Deane	340	249	0.25
Scarborough	304	292	0.29	Teesdale	72	272	0.27
Sedgefield	303	233	0.23	Teignbridge	340	288	0.29
Sedgemoor	331	244	0.24	Telford and Wrekin	1402	88	0.09
Sefton	1820	124	0.12	Tendring	384	290	0.29
Selby	242	246	0.25	Test Valley	325	264	0.26
Sevenoaks	345	257	0.26	Tewkesbury	253	245	0.24
Sheffield	1460	283	0.28	Thanet	340	289	0.29
Shepway	305	264	0.26	Three Rivers	285	225	0.22
Shrewsbury and Atcham	426	175	0.17	Thurrock	1719	67	0.07
Slough	1648	56	0.06	Tonbridge and Malling	353	244	0.24

	Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000		Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000
Torbay	1848	56	0.06	West Devon	140	279	0.28
Torridge	170	277	0.28	West Dorset	356	221	0.22
Tower Hamlets	1017	151	0.15	West Lancashire	310	271	0.27
Trafford	1569	107	0.11	West Lindsey	278	230	0.23
Tunbridge Wells	302	265	0.27	West Oxfordshire	266	282	0.28
Tynedale	332	138	0.14	West Somerset	86	311	0.31
Uttlesford	223	245	0.25	West Wiltshire	396	241	0.24
Vale of White Horse	333	288	0.29	Westminster	1233	127	0.13
Vale Royal	381	259	0.26	Weymouth and Portland	218	232	0.23
Wakefield	1472	166	0.17	Wigan	1480	161	0.16
Walsall	1504	129	0.13	Winchester	337	248	0.25
Waltham Forest	727	235	0.24	Windsor and Maidenhead	1328	80	0.08
Wandsworth	1140	188	0.19	Wirral	1752	137	0.14
Wansbeck	350	140	0.14	Woking	200	343	0.34
Warrington	1183	128	0.13	Wokingham	1290	93	0.09
Warwick	370	282	0.28	Wolverhampton	1563	116	0.12
Watford	234	272	0.27	Worcester	288	264	0.26
Waveney	296	322	0.32	Worthing	273	279	0.28
Waverley	334	268	0.27	Wychavon	372	243	0.24
Wealden	485	230	0.23	Wycombe	461	276	0.28
Wear Valley	189	240	0.24	Wyre	362	235	0.24
Wellingborough	174	326	0.33	Wyre Forest	269	282	0.28
Welwyn Hatfield	274	274	0.27	York	1466	100	0.10
West Berkshire	1539	73	0.07				

Wales

	Sample size	Average Grossing Factor	Average Grossing Factor/1000
Anglesey, Isle of	1574	34	0.03
Blaenau Gwent	1422	38	0.04
Bridgend	1749	58	0.06
Caerphilly	1758	75	0.08
Cardiff	1810	133	0.13
Carmarthenshire	1979	70	0.07
Ceredigion	1387	46	0.05
Conwy	1607	55	0.06
Denbighshire	1413	53	0.05
Flintshire	1534	77	0.08
Gwynedd	2176	43	0.04
Merthyr Tydfil	1280	34	0.03
Monmouthshire	1871	36	0.04
Neath Port Talbot	2251	48	0.05
Newport	1636	65	0.07
Pembrokeshire	2280	39	0.04
Powys	1512	67	0.07
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	1860	97	0.10
Swansea	1637	109	0.11
Torfaen	1700	42	0.04
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1828	51	0.05
Wrexham	1605	64	0.06

ANNEX B - Sampling variability

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
Aberdeen City	114	4.2	4	82.28	1.93	2	110	4.2	4	79.5	2.0	2	*	*	27	*	*	27	60	3.9	7
Aberdeenshire	124	3.8	3	83.48	1.50	2	119	3.9	3	80.4	1.7	2	*	*	24	*	*	24	52	3.4	7
Adur	30	1.5	5	82.61	3.46	4	28	1.7	6	77.2	4.2	5	*	*	50	*	*	50	18	2.1	12
Allerdale	41	1.6	4	72.63	2.98	4	38	1.7	5	67.0	3.2	5	*	*	25	*	*	25	35	2.6	7
Alnwick	16	0.8	5	81.15	3.69	5	15	0.9	6	77.8	4.1	5	*	*	49	*	*	49	9	1.0	11
Amber Valley	59	2.0	3	79.62	2.56	3	56	2.2	4	75.8	2.9	4	*	*	31	*	*	31	35	2.9	8
Angus	54	2.5	5	78.33	2.56	3	52	2.5	5	75.2	2.8	4	*	*	36	*	*	36	30	2.4	8
Antrim	25	2.1	8	79.52	3.92	5	24	2.1	8	77.0	4.1	5	*	*	57	*	*	56	12	1.6	14
Ards	38	2.2	6	71.87	3.31	5	37	2.3	6	69.8	3.5	5	*	*	49	*	*	50	22	2.3	11
Argyll and Bute	44	2.6	6	86.89	2.68	3	42	2.6	6	83.2	3.0	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	28	3.1	11
Armagh	25	1.5	6	73.25	3.00	4	23	1.4	6	66.0	3.2	5	*	*	25	*	*	24	16	1.4	9
Arun	64	2.2	3	81.41	2.75	3	60	2.4	4	76.1	3.0	4	*	*	28	*	*	28	54	3.1	6
Ashfield	55	2.1	4	75.55	2.86	4	53	2.1	4	73.9	3.0	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	36	3.0	8
Ashford	55	1.9	3	83.33	2.65	3	53	2.0	4	80.2	2.8	4	*	*	39	*	*	39	29	2.7	9
Aylesbury Vale	91	2.2	2	83.41	1.86	2	85	2.3	3	78.1	2.0	3	*	*	23	*	*	23	39	2.7	7
Babergh	42	1.8	4	78.43	3.35	4	41	1.9	5	77.1	3.4	4	*	*	71	*	*	71	27	2.5	9
Ballymena	28	1.8	7	77.62	3.15	4	27	1.7	6	75.5	3.0	4	*	*	50	*	*	48	16	1.6	10
Ballymoney	12	1.3	10	72.81	4.65	6	12	1.3	11	70.7	5.1	7	*	*	70	*	*	71	9	1.2	14
Banbridge	19	1.4	7	74.03	3.62	5	19	1.4	8	70.5	4.1	6	*	*	45	*	*	46	10	1.2	12
Barking and Dagenham	73	2.1	3	72.09	2.01	3	65	2.2	3	64.5	2.1	3	8	1.1	14	10.3	1.48	14	52	2.7	5
Barnet	165	3.7	2	79.08	1.66	2	157	3.9	3	74.9	1.8	2	8	1.8	21	5.1	1.07	21	86	4.7	5
Barnsley	96	1.8	2	70.60	1.32	2	90	2.0	2	66.0	1.5	2	6	0.8	14	6.4	0.89	14	77	2.5	3
Barrow-in-Furness	29	1.5	5	68.36	3.50	5	28	1.4	5	65.0	3.3	5	*	*	40	*	*	39	24	2.2	9
Basildon	82	2.6	3	78.11	2.43	3	76	2.7	4	72.6	2.5	3	*	*	23	*	*	23	46	3.6	8
Basingstoke and Deane	85	2.0	2	84.02	1.82	2	83	2.1	3	81.9	1.9	2	*	*	38	*	*	38	30	2.6	9
Bassetlaw	53	1.8	3	79.31	2.59	3	50	1.9	4	76.0	2.8	4	*	*	31	*	*	31	28	2.7	10
Bath and North East Somerset UA	88	1.4	2	80.95	1.25	2	86	1.5	2	78.7	1.3	2	2	0.4	18	2.7	0.48	18	48	2.0	4
Bedford	80	1.7	2	85.17	1.66	2	75	2.0	3	79.4	2.0	3	*	*	18	*	*	18	33	2.5	7
Belfast	112	4.4	4	66.67	2.02	3	102	4.5	4	61.1	2.1	3	9	1.5	16	8.1	1.30	16	103	4.7	5
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13	1.1	8	83.86	3.90	5	12	1.1	9	80.4	4.2	5	*	*	57	*	*	57	9	1.3	13
Bexley	110	2.4	2	80.26	1.73	2	105	2.7	3	77.0	1.9	3	*	*	27	*	*	27	64	3.5	5
Birmingham	434	7.2	2	71.17	1.15	2	391	7.8	2	64.1	1.3	2	43	4.1	10	9.8	0.94	10	314	9.1	3
Blaby	51	1.5	3	87.79	2.20	3	51	1.5	3	86.9	2.2	3	*	*	70	*	*	70	19	2.0	11
Blackburn with Darwen UA	59	1.2	2	70.96	1.46	2	56	1.3	2	67.4	1.5	2	3	0.5	17	5.0	0.81	16	45	1.6	4
Blackpool UA	65	1.2	2	76.77	1.40	2	61	1.3	2	71.7	1.5	2	4	0.5	13	6.4	0.81	13	46	1.7	4
Blaenau Gwent	29	0.6	2	67.93	1.51	2	27	0.7	3	63.6	1.6	2	2	0.3	14	6.3	0.89	14	26	0.6	3
Blyth Valley	41	1.2	3	78.90	2.26	3	39	1.3	3	74.1	2.5	3	*	*	25	*	*	25	24	1.7	7
Bolsover	34	1.6	5	74.05	3.57	5	32	1.8	6	69.2	3.9	6	*	*	32	*	*	32	22	2.4	11
Bolton	126	2.4	2	76.52	1.42	2	120	2.5	2	72.8	1.5	2	6	1.0	16	4.8	0.76	16	77	3.2	4
Boston	25	1.6	6	74.24	4.77	6	24	1.8	7	70.9	5.2	7	*	*	50	*	*	51	21	2.4	12
Bournemouth UA	82	1.3	2	80.35	1.26	2	78	1.5	2	76.4	1.4	2	4	0.6	14	4.9	0.71	15	49	1.8	4
Bracknell Forest UA	64	0.9	1	87.37	1.09	1	62	0.9	1	85.4	1.1	1	*	*	22	*	*	22	24	1.2	5
Bradford	209	4.1	2	72.53	1.39	2	196	4.3	2	67.8	1.5	2	13	1.7	13	6.3	0.83	13	150	5.3	4
Braintree	71	2.2	3	81.19	2.16	3	68	2.4	4	77.5	2.4	3	*	*	29	*	*	29	34	2.9	9
Breckland	63	1.9	3	85.23	2.44	3	60	2.0	3	81.8	2.5	3	*	*	34	*	*	34	33	2.8	9
Brent	125	3.3	3	70.01	1.78	3	112	3.4	3	62.7	1.8	3	13	2.1	16	10.2	1.59	16	84	4.1	5
Brentwood	33	1.2	4	79.29	2.95	4	31	1.3	4	75.3	3.1	4	*	*	39	*	*	39	23	2.1	9
Bridgend	60	1.0	2	75.95	1.29	2	57	1.1	2	72.2	1.4	2	3	0.4	15	4.9	0.72	15	41	1.0	2

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
Bridgnorth	24	1.1	5	77.51	3.48	4	23	1.2	5	71.5	3.6	5	*	*	33	*	*	32	16	1.6	10
Brighton and Hove UA	135	2.2	2	81.47	1.30	2	127	2.3	2	76.8	1.4	2	8	1.3	17	5.6	0.93	17	69	2.8	4
Bristol, City of UA	203	3.2	2	80.90	1.20	1	194	3.5	2	77.2	1.3	2	9	1.4	16	4.4	0.70	16	99	4.1	4
Broadland	64	2.0	3	86.16	2.36	3	63	2.1	3	83.8	2.6	3	*	*	46	*	*	46	31	3.1	10
Bromley	147	3.7	3	77.51	1.81	2	143	3.8	3	75.7	1.9	2	*	*	32	*	*	32	93	4.7	5
Bromsgrove	47	1.8	4	84.19	2.91	3	47	1.8	4	83.7	2.9	4	*	*	99	*	*	99	22	2.5	11
Broxbourne	43	1.9	5	78.20	3.39	4	41	2.0	5	74.6	3.5	5	*	*	38	*	*	38	26	2.4	9
Broxtowe	55	2.0	4	81.38	2.90	4	54	2.1	4	79.3	3.0	4	*	*	44	*	*	45	31	3.0	10
Burnley	40	1.9	5	74.36	3.47	5	39	1.9	5	72.2	3.5	5	*	*	50	*	*	50	26	2.4	9
Bury	88	1.6	2	77.69	1.34	2	84	1.7	2	73.9	1.5	2	4	0.7	17	4.7	0.80	17	53	2.3	4
Caerphilly	73	1.4	2	69.78	1.34	2	68	1.5	2	65.0	1.4	2	5	0.6	13	6.8	0.86	13	60	1.4	2
Calderdale	97	1.5	2	80.47	1.22	2	94	1.6	2	77.5	1.3	2	4	0.7	18	3.7	0.67	18	49	2.2	4
Cambridge	59	2.9	5	78.00	3.88	5	57	2.9	5	75.8	3.9	5	*	*	44	*	*	44	30	3.6	12
Camden	106	3.1	3	72.59	2.00	3	97	3.2	3	66.4	2.1	3	9	1.3	15	8.5	1.24	15	60	3.1	5
Cannock Chase	51	1.4	3	83.72	2.24	3	48	1.4	3	80.0	2.3	3	*	*	32	*	*	32	26	2.2	9
Canterbury	64	2.6	4	75.49	2.99	4	60	2.7	4	71.3	3.1	4	*	*	31	*	*	30	42	3.3	8
Caradon	40	1.6	4	78.42	2.98	4	38	1.6	4	76.1	3.0	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	26	2.3	9
Cardiff	145	2.5	2	73.99	1.29	2	138	2.6	2	70.3	1.3	2	7	1.0	15	4.8	0.71	15	96	2.5	3
Carlisle	46	1.8	4	72.17	2.85	4	43	1.9	5	67.1	3.0	5	*	*	27	*	*	27	36	2.7	7
Carmarthenshire	74	1.3	2	70.32	1.25	2	71	1.4	2	67.0	1.3	2	3	0.5	14	4.5	0.65	14	66	1.3	2
Carrick	40	1.9	5	75.55	3.43	5	39	1.9	5	73.3	3.5	5	*	*	44	*	*	44	33	2.5	8
Carrickfergus	20	1.4	7	79.00	4.01	5	20	1.4	7	76.3	4.2	5	*	*	57	*	*	56	9	1.4	15
Castle Morpeth	23	0.8	4	78.54	2.68	3	22	0.9	4	76.3	2.9	4	*	*	48	*	*	48	16	1.2	8
Castle Point	44	1.8	4	81.91	3.13	4	42	1.9	4	77.8	3.3	4	*	*	40	*	*	40	22	2.6	12
Castlereagh	32	2.1	6	79.89	2.96	4	31	2.0	6	78.6	2.9	4	*	*	71	*	*	70	19	2.1	11
Ceredigion	35	0.9	3	68.89	1.76	3	33	0.9	3	65.2	1.8	3	2	0.3	17	5.1	0.88	17	29	0.9	3
Charnwood	81	2.4	3	79.91	2.24	3	78	2.5	3	76.9	2.4	3	*	*	30	*	*	30	45	3.2	7
Chelmsford	85	2.3	3	83.71	2.14	3	81	2.5	3	79.8	2.3	3	*	*	31	*	*	31	43	3.3	8
Cheltenham	56	2.1	4	79.17	2.86	4	53	2.2	4	75.1	3.1	4	*	*	30	*	*	30	33	2.9	9
Cherwell	75	1.7	2	90.36	1.99	2	72	2.0	3	86.9	2.3	3	*	*	29	*	*	29	28	2.8	10
Chester	55	2.2	4	75.47	2.93	4	53	2.1	4	73.1	2.8	4	*	*	40	*	*	39	40	3.0	7
Chesterfield	51	1.9	4	82.62	2.82	3	48	2.1	4	77.5	3.3	4	*	*	30	*	*	31	31	2.8	9
Chester-le-Street	27	1.1	4	78.58	3.24	4	25	1.2	5	74.3	3.4	5	*	*	39	*	*	38	16	1.7	10
Chichester	54	1.7	3	84.98	2.73	3	53	1.8	3	82.5	2.8	3	*	*	49	*	*	48	34	2.7	8
Chiltern	46	1.7	4	80.82	2.52	3	45	1.7	4	79.3	2.6	3	*	*	58	*	*	57	23	2.1	9
Chorley	50	1.7	3	79.95	2.65	3	50	1.7	3	79.0	2.7	3	*	*	71	*	*	70	26	2.6	10
Christchurch	21	1.0	5	83.59	3.72	4	20	1.2	6	81.3	4.3	5	*	*	66	*	*	67	18	1.6	9
Clackmannanshire	20	1.8	9	72.51	4.76	7	18	1.8	10	65.3	5.4	8	*	*	38	*	*	38	16	2.1	13
Colchester	79	2.2	3	80.54	2.19	3	75	2.3	3	76.5	2.3	3	*	*	25	*	*	25	41	3.2	8
Coleraine	26	2.0	8	73.28	4.38	6	24	2.1	9	67.8	4.8	7	*	*	36	*	*	37	19	2.1	11
Congleton	48	1.9	4	82.78	3.13	4	46	2.0	4	79.4	3.3	4	*	*	43	*	*	43	26	2.7	10
Conwy	47	0.9	2	73.98	1.42	2	45	1.0	2	70.6	1.5	2	2	0.4	17	4.5	0.75	17	42	0.9	2
Cookstown	15	1.4	9	75.95	4.57	6	14	1.3	9	74.4	4.4	6	*	*	98	*	*	95	7	1.2	16
Copeland	32	1.8	6	74.68	4.39	6	30	1.9	6	68.4	4.6	7	*	*	30	*	*	30	23	2.1	9
Corby	26	1.4	5	79.42	4.23	5	24	1.6	7	72.2	4.8	7	*	*	38	*	*	38	14	2.0	14
Cotswold	43	1.7	4	84.90	2.89	3	41	1.9	5	81.5	3.4	4	*	*	51	*	*	51	23	2.2	10
Coventry	143	2.3	2	75.47	1.18	2	135	2.4	2	71.3	1.3	2	8	1.0	12	5.5	0.68	12	94	2.9	3
Craigavon	35	2.5	7	69.59	3.55	5	34	2.5	7	67.9	3.7	5	*	*	57	*	*	57	31	2.7	9
Craven	27	1.4	5	83.73	3.96	5	26	1.5	6	79.5	4.4	5	*	*	50	*	*	50	16	2.2	14
Crawley	54	1.8	3	86.23	2.70	3	52	1.9	4	82.2	2.8	3	*	*	30	*	*	29	22	2.6	12
Crewe and Nantwich	59	2.1	4	83.34	2.75	3	56	2.5	4	78.9	3.4	4	*	*	32	*	*	33	31	3.0	10
Croydon	176	3.7	2	80.86	1.62	2	165	3.9	2	75.8	1.7	2	11	2.0	18	6.3	1.14	18	81	4.8	6

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
Dacorum	76	1.9	3	85.65	2.00	2	73	2.2	3	82.0	2.3	3	*	*	30	*	*	30	33	2.8	8
Darlington UA	47	0.8	2	77.78	1.41	2	44	1.0	2	73.9	1.6	2	2	0.4	18	4.8	0.90	19	32	1.3	4
Dartford	44	1.5	3	80.76	2.86	4	43	1.5	3	78.7	2.7	3	*	*	61	*	*	60	22	2.2	10
Daventry	38	1.7	4	82.22	3.49	4	36	1.8	5	78.1	3.9	5	*	*	37	*	*	38	17	2.4	14
Denbighshire	42	0.8	2	75.29	1.47	2	40	0.9	2	72.0	1.5	2	2	0.3	18	4.2	0.77	18	32	0.8	3
Derby UA	105	1.9	2	76.93	1.35	2	98	2.1	2	72.0	1.5	2	7	0.9	13	6.4	0.84	13	67	2.6	4
Derbyshire Dales	36	1.8	5	81.83	3.62	4	35	1.8	5	80.3	3.8	5	*	*	70	*	*	70	19	2.2	12
Derry	40	2.6	7	61.84	3.19	5	36	2.5	7	56.0	3.1	6	*	*	29	*	*	28	34	2.6	8
Derwentside	37	1.8	5	71.00	3.48	5	35	1.9	5	66.9	3.5	5	*	*	35	*	*	34	30	2.2	7
Doncaster	129	2.5	2	73.81	1.43	2	121	2.5	2	69.6	1.5	2	7	1.1	15	5.7	0.83	15	91	3.6	4
Dover	50	2.0	4	80.01	3.10	4	49	2.1	4	78.0	3.3	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	31	2.9	9
Down	32	1.8	6	74.72	3.28	4	30	1.8	6	69.9	3.5	5	*	*	36	*	*	35	18	1.8	10
Dudley	158	2.7	2	83.32	1.32	2	149	2.9	2	78.9	1.4	2	8	1.3	15	5.3	0.80	15	86	3.8	4
Dumfries and Galloway	74	3.3	4	81.63	2.16	3	69	3.4	5	76.2	2.5	3	*	*	24	*	*	24	49	3.7	8
Dundee City	69	3.7	5	75.67	3.01	4	61	3.6	6	67.3	3.3	5	8	1.6	20	11.1	2.21	20	50	4.2	8
Dungannon	19	1.7	9	63.87	4.46	7	18	1.7	9	62.0	4.6	7	*	*	69	*	*	68	17	1.8	11
Durham	38	2.2	6	66.37	3.93	6	37	2.2	6	64.4	3.8	6	*	*	49	*	*	48	35	3.2	9
Ealing	153	4.3	3	73.76	2.03	3	146	4.6	3	70.2	2.2	3	7	1.6	21	4.8	1.03	21	84	4.7	6
Easington	39	1.9	5	69.91	3.46	5	37	2.1	6	66.3	3.8	6	*	*	35	*	*	36	34	2.8	8
East Ayrshire	57	2.7	5	77.34	2.79	4	53	2.7	5	71.2	3.1	4	*	*	26	*	*	26	34	3.0	9
East Cambridgeshire	41	1.4	3	87.28	2.96	3	40	1.4	3	86.4	2.9	3	*	*	100	*	*	100	16	2.0	13
East Devon	54	2.3	4	77.78	3.32	4	53	2.3	4	75.9	3.4	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	45	3.8	8
East Dorset	38	1.7	4	78.07	3.32	4	36	1.8	5	73.1	3.6	5	*	*	32	*	*	32	31	2.4	8
East Dunbartonshire	52	2.7	5	78.94	2.69	3	50	2.6	5	75.9	2.6	3	*	*	42	*	*	41	33	3.2	10
East Hampshire	58	1.9	3	83.52	2.50	3	57	2.0	3	81.0	2.6	3	*	*	45	*	*	45	29	2.6	9
East Hertfordshire	76	2.0	3	87.45	1.87	2	75	2.0	3	85.7	2.0	2	*	*	37	*	*	37	29	2.5	9
East Lindsey	55	2.5	5	69.67	3.11	4	52	2.7	5	65.8	3.3	5	*	*	31	*	*	31	51	3.4	7
East Lothian	42	2.2	5	78.84	2.38	3	39	2.3	6	73.3	3.0	4	*	*	32	*	*	32	29	2.4	8
East Northamptonshire	41	1.7	4	82.53	3.04	4	40	1.7	4	81.5	3.1	4	*	*	70	*	*	70	22	2.4	11
East Renfrewshire	47	2.0	4	83.44	2.83	3	44	2.2	5	77.0	3.5	5	*	*	35	*	*	35	22	2.3	10
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	155	2.6	2	80.33	1.32	2	150	2.6	2	77.4	1.4	2	6	1.0	18	3.7	0.65	18	97	3.9	4
East Staffordshire	53	2.0	4	81.96	3.00	4	52	2.1	4	79.6	3.1	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	32	2.8	9
Eastbourne	42	1.8	4	79.77	3.16	4	41	1.8	5	76.9	3.3	4	*	*	41	*	*	41	27	2.5	9
Eastleigh	68	1.7	2	89.73	1.85	2	66	1.8	3	87.1	2.1	2	*	*	37	*	*	37	24	2.5	10
Eden	26	1.4	5	85.45	4.51	5	26	1.4	5	84.7	4.5	5	*	*	99	*	*	99	14	2.2	16
Edinburgh, City of	244	6.2	3	80.78	1.41	2	233	6.3	3	77.3	1.5	2	11	1.8	17	4.4	0.74	17	127	6.3	5
Eilean Siar	11	1.8	17	78.93	7.25	9	11	1.8	17	76.2	7.2	9	*	*	97	*	*	95	8	1.7	21
Ellesmere Port and Neston	41	1.4	3	82.23	3.05	4	39	1.5	4	79.3	3.3	4	*	*	45	*	*	45	20	2.2	10
Elmbridge	67	2.3	3	83.26	2.60	3	66	2.3	4	82.2	2.7	3	*	*	70	*	*	70	32	3.0	9
Enfield	131	3.8	3	73.92	2.10	3	123	4.1	3	69.4	2.3	3	8	1.6	20	6.1	1.25	21	84	4.8	6
Epping Forest	63	2.2	3	82.15	2.59	3	61	2.2	4	79.0	2.7	3	*	*	36	*	*	36	34	3.1	9
Epsom and Ewell	33	1.7	5	77.67	4.15	5	31	1.8	6	74.8	4.3	6	*	*	44	*	*	44	19	2.4	12
Erewash	59	1.8	3	84.53	2.46	3	58	1.9	3	82.9	2.6	3	*	*	49	*	*	49	32	2.4	8
Exeter	59	2.3	4	81.85	2.93	4	56	2.4	4	78.5	3.1	4	*	*	37	*	*	37	28	3.1	11
Falkirk	69	3.3	5	72.79	2.58	4	64	3.1	5	68.0	2.5	4	*	*	23	*	*	21	52	3.5	7
Fareham	54	1.5	3	83.28	2.32	3	52	1.4	3	80.4	2.2	3	*	*	37	*	*	37	33	2.4	7
Fenland	40	1.9	5	81.46	3.80	5	39	2.1	5	77.8	4.2	5	*	*	51	*	*	51	30	2.6	9
Fermanagh	26	1.8	7	74.66	4.07	5	24	1.7	7	68.5	4.4	6	*	*	36	*	*	35	19	2.0	11
Fife	178	4.7	3	78.95	1.51	2	163	4.6	3	72.5	1.6	2	15	1.9	13	8.2	1.06	13	101	5.0	5
Flintshire	76	1.2	2	79.74	1.24	2	73	1.2	2	76.9	1.3	2	3	0.5	18	3.7	0.65	18	42	1.2	3
Forest Heath	31	1.0	3	92.61	2.55	3	30	1.2	4	88.4	3.5	4	*	*	46	*	*	47	11	1.9	17
Forest of Dean	42	1.4	3	82.69	2.59	3	40	1.3	3	79.9	2.4	3	*	*	40	*	*	39	21	2.3	11

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
Fylde	34	1.6	5	77.01	3.63	5	33	1.8	5	74.1	3.9	5	*	*	43	*	*	44	23	2.5	11
Gateshead	91	1.5	2	77.83	1.29	2	86	1.7	2	73.3	1.4	2	5	0.7	14	5.8	0.79	14	61	2.4	4
Gedling	55	2.2	4	77.91	2.81	4	53	2.4	4	75.6	3.0	4	*	*	40	*	*	41	36	2.9	8
Glasgow City	254	7.6	3	68.45	1.55	2	231	7.8	3	62.1	1.7	3	24	2.7	11	9.3	1.05	11	212	7.7	4
Gloucester	55	2.0	4	79.34	2.77	3	54	2.0	4	77.6	2.7	4	*	*	35	*	*	34	30	2.8	9
Gosport	37	1.3	4	79.53	2.85	4	34	1.4	4	73.1	2.9	4	*	*	33	*	*	32	21	2.0	9
Gravesham	46	1.9	4	76.46	3.15	4	44	2.0	5	74.0	3.3	5	*	*	52	*	*	52	28	2.6	9
Great Yarmouth	39	2.2	6	70.63	3.63	5	38	2.4	6	67.0	4.0	6	*	*	39	*	*	40	33	3.0	9
Greenwich	102	2.5	2	71.51	1.71	2	93	2.7	3	64.8	1.9	3	9	1.3	14	9.1	1.24	14	63	2.9	5
Guildford	69	2.2	3	82.54	2.43	3	66	2.3	4	78.5	2.6	3	*	*	30	*	*	30	30	3.0	10
Gwynedd	54	0.8	2	74.79	1.13	2	51	0.9	2	71.2	1.2	2	2	0.3	14	4.6	0.64	14	40	0.8	2
Hackney	92	3.2	3	66.80	2.29	3	83	3.3	4	60.0	2.4	4	9	1.6	17	10.1	1.72	17	64	3.4	5
Halton UA	54	1.1	2	72.04	1.44	2	50	1.2	2	66.7	1.5	2	4	0.5	13	7.2	0.97	13	36	1.4	4
Hambleton	46	1.5	3	86.65	2.53	3	45	1.5	3	85.3	2.5	3	*	*	57	*	*	56	20	2.3	11
Hammersmith and Fulham	93	2.6	3	75.95	2.03	3	85	2.8	3	69.4	2.2	3	8	1.3	16	8.6	1.36	16	45	2.6	6
Harborough	42	1.4	3	86.80	2.77	3	42	1.6	4	85.4	3.1	4	*	*	72	*	*	73	19	2.3	12
Haringey	107	3.5	3	69.66	2.22	3	97	3.9	4	63.4	2.6	4	10	1.8	19	8.9	1.72	19	70	3.9	6
Harlow	40	1.8	5	80.03	3.34	4	39	1.8	5	78.0	3.4	4	*	*	58	*	*	58	24	2.4	10
Harrogate	80	1.9	2	85.58	1.91	2	77	2.2	3	83.3	2.2	3	*	*	40	*	*	40	36	2.8	8
Harrow	104	2.8	3	76.26	2.03	3	96	3.0	3	70.3	2.2	3	8	1.6	20	7.6	1.52	20	60	3.5	6
Hart	50	1.5	3	89.01	2.18	2	47	1.7	4	84.2	2.6	3	*	*	34	*	*	34	15	1.6	10
Hartlepool UA	38	0.8	2	70.76	1.44	2	34	0.8	2	63.8	1.5	2	4	0.4	12	9.6	1.15	12	32	1.1	3
Hastings	39	2.1	5	74.53	3.78	5	37	2.3	6	70.3	4.1	6	*	*	35	*	*	36	28	2.6	9
Havant	54	2.1	4	77.63	2.83	4	52	2.1	4	74.8	3.0	4	*	*	38	*	*	38	41	2.9	7
Havering	115	2.6	2	82.96	1.73	2	112	2.7	2	80.6	1.8	2	*	*	30	*	*	30	66	4.1	6
Herefordshire, County of UA	88	1.4	2	81.94	1.24	2	84	1.5	2	78.4	1.3	2	4	0.5	14	4.3	0.62	14	53	2.1	4
Hertsmere	48	1.8	4	81.95	2.68	3	46	1.9	4	78.7	2.9	4	*	*	37	*	*	37	24	2.3	10
High Peak	46	1.5	3	81.45	2.63	3	44	1.5	3	79.3	2.7	3	*	*	35	*	*	36	21	2.4	11
Highland	107	3.9	4	85.89	1.66	2	103	4.0	4	81.9	1.9	2	*	*	24	*	*	24	60	4.1	7
Hillingdon	126	2.9	2	80.09	1.71	2	122	3.1	3	77.4	1.8	2	*	*	27	*	*	27	68	4.0	6
Hinckley and Bosworth	52	1.9	4	80.36	2.81	3	51	1.9	4	78.7	2.8	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	29	2.7	9
Horsham	66	1.6	2	86.75	1.97	2	63	1.7	3	83.1	2.2	3	*	*	32	*	*	32	29	2.7	9
Hounslow	108	2.7	2	75.12	1.82	2	103	2.9	3	71.6	2.0	3	*	*	20	*	*	20	61	3.3	6
Huntingdonshire	88	2.0	2	85.63	1.73	2	86	2.1	2	83.3	1.8	2	*	*	31	*	*	31	31	2.8	9
Hyndburn	37	1.9	5	75.74	3.78	5	35	2.1	6	71.3	4.2	6	*	*	41	*	*	41	28	2.7	10
Inverclyde	36	2.5	7	71.34	3.97	6	31	2.5	8	63.4	4.2	7	*	*	25	*	*	25	29	2.9	10
Ipswich	55	2.0	4	77.24	2.78	4	52	2.2	4	73.3	3.0	4	*	*	34	*	*	34	34	2.9	8
Isle of Anglesey	29	0.6	2	71.50	1.38	2	28	0.6	2	67.7	1.4	2	2	0.2	15	5.2	0.77	15	24	0.6	2
Isle of Wight UA	61	1.0	2	78.23	1.24	2	58	1.1	2	73.8	1.4	2	3	0.5	14	5.4	0.76	14	47	1.5	3
Islington	86	2.7	3	68.82	2.19	3	79	3.0	4	62.7	2.4	4	7	1.3	17	8.7	1.52	18	56	3.0	5
Kennet	38	1.4	4	82.32	2.62	3	37	1.4	4	81.2	2.7	3	*	*	71	*	*	71	18	1.7	9
Kensington and Chelsea	82	2.3	3	68.93	1.99	3	76	2.3	3	64.0	2.0	3	*	*	16	*	*	16	54	2.6	5
Kerrier	42	1.9	5	75.04	3.30	4	39	2.0	5	69.8	3.5	5	*	*	26	*	*	26	33	2.6	8
Kettering	46	1.6	3	86.78	2.78	3	45	1.6	4	85.2	2.9	3	*	*	70	*	*	70	20	2.4	12
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	65	2.3	4	78.02	2.57	3	62	2.6	4	74.4	2.9	4	*	*	31	*	*	32	47	3.2	7
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	108	2.2	2	72.42	1.49	2	100	2.4	2	66.4	1.6	2	9	1.0	12	8.2	0.94	12	80	3.0	4
Kingston upon Thames	82	1.9	2	82.10	1.89	2	79	1.9	2	78.8	2.0	2	*	*	23	*	*	23	36	2.5	7
Kirklees	193	3.3	2	78.79	1.30	2	182	3.5	2	74.4	1.4	2	11	1.5	15	5.5	0.79	14	104	4.3	4
Knowsley	61	1.4	2	66.67	1.49	2	55	1.5	3	60.0	1.6	3	6	0.7	11	9.8	1.09	11	54	1.8	3
Lambeth	142	3.6	3	76.03	1.86	2	128	4.0	3	68.3	2.1	3	14	2.3	16	10.1	1.61	16	71	4.1	6
Lancaster	65	2.6	4	76.87	3.04	4	61	2.8	5	72.1	3.2	4	*	*	28	*	*	28	43	3.5	8
Larne	17	1.4	8	83.96	4.48	5	16	1.4	8	77.9	4.8	6	*	*	44	*	*	43	7	1.3	19

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
Leeds	360	6.1	2	77.74	1.30	2	343	6.2	2	73.9	1.3	2	17	2.0	12	4.8	0.55	11	221	7.8	4
Leicester UA	124	2.6	2	69.55	1.48	2	114	2.7	2	63.8	1.5	2	10	1.2	11	8.2	0.93	11	91	3.3	4
Lewes	43	1.8	4	78.15	3.07	4	42	1.9	4	76.6	3.2	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	34	2.5	7
Lewisham	130	2.9	2	77.12	1.72	2	116	3.4	3	69.4	2.0	3	13	1.8	14	10.1	1.39	14	67	3.6	5
Lichfield	50	1.5	3	84.71	2.47	3	48	1.7	3	81.9	2.8	3	*	*	40	*	*	40	21	2.3	11
Limavady	14	1.5	11	69.22	6.54	9	14	1.5	11	67.5	6.9	10	*	*	97	*	*	97	10	1.8	17
Lincoln	40	2.2	5	74.01	3.86	5	38	2.3	6	70.2	4.1	6	*	*	34	*	*	35	28	2.8	10
Lisburn	49	3.0	6	70.04	3.25	5	46	2.9	6	65.3	3.4	5	*	*	29	*	*	29	31	2.6	8
Liverpool	184	4.1	2	66.37	1.47	2	166	4.3	3	59.7	1.6	3	18	2.0	11	9.9	1.06	11	159	5.2	3
Luton UA	89	1.5	2	76.20	1.30	2	82	1.6	2	70.7	1.4	2	6	0.8	12	7.2	0.85	12	51	1.9	4
Macclesfield	80	2.0	3	86.78	1.93	2	76	2.2	3	82.1	2.2	3	*	*	26	*	*	26	38	3.2	8
Magherafelt	17	1.6	10	68.76	4.72	7	16	1.7	10	66.2	5.1	8	*	*	68	*	*	69	11	1.6	15
Maidstone	73	2.1	3	82.36	2.23	3	70	2.4	3	78.7	2.6	3	*	*	27	*	*	28	33	2.8	8
Maldon	30	1.4	4	80.44	3.54	4	30	1.4	5	79.7	3.6	4	*	*	99	*	*	99	15	1.9	13
Malvern Hills	34	1.3	4	78.51	2.99	4	33	1.5	4	76.6	3.3	4	*	*	56	*	*	57	22	2.1	10
Manchester	167	3.8	2	65.20	1.48	2	151	4.0	3	58.9	1.6	3	16	1.7	11	9.6	1.03	11	139	4.7	3
Mansfield	45	2.0	4	73.31	3.18	4	42	2.0	5	68.5	3.2	5	*	*	33	*	*	32	33	2.6	8
Medway UA	130	2.0	2	81.35	1.24	2	125	2.2	2	77.7	1.3	2	6	0.9	16	4.3	0.67	16	63	2.9	5
Melton	25	1.0	4	85.91	3.21	4	24	1.0	4	81.5	3.5	4	*	*	45	*	*	44	12	1.7	14
Mendip	54	2.0	4	83.97	2.77	3	51	2.1	4	78.7	3.0	4	*	*	31	*	*	31	27	2.4	9
Merthyr Tydfil	22	0.5	2	66.22	1.59	2	21	0.5	3	61.7	1.6	3	2	0.2	14	6.7	0.97	14	22	0.5	2
Merton	107	2.0	2	83.86	1.54	2	101	2.5	2	79.1	1.9	2	*	*	22	*	*	22	48	3.1	7
Mid Bedfordshire	68	1.6	2	86.24	1.96	2	67	1.6	2	84.7	2.0	2	*	*	41	*	*	41	30	2.4	8
Mid Devon	36	1.4	4	85.34	3.13	4	36	1.5	4	84.7	3.3	4	*	*	99	*	*	100	23	2.4	10
Mid Suffolk	45	1.9	4	84.49	2.93	3	45	1.9	4	83.5	2.9	4	*	*	72	*	*	72	22	2.7	12
Mid Sussex	67	2.0	3	83.05	2.46	3	64	2.2	3	79.5	2.7	3	*	*	35	*	*	35	32	2.8	9
Middlesbrough UA	55	1.2	2	67.12	1.46	2	50	1.2	2	61.3	1.5	2	5	0.6	12	8.5	1.00	12	47	1.7	4
Midlothian	43	2.2	5	84.49	3.04	4	41	2.3	5	81.1	3.3	4	*	*	41	*	*	40	18	2.4	13
Milton Keynes UA	120	1.5	1	86.85	1.05	1	114	1.7	2	82.2	1.2	1	6	0.9	14	5.3	0.73	14	37	2.0	5
Mole Valley	43	1.4	3	86.26	2.73	3	42	1.7	4	83.2	3.2	4	*	*	52	*	*	52	22	2.1	9
Monmouthshire	41	0.6	1	78.85	1.05	1	39	0.6	2	76.0	1.1	1	1	0.2	16	3.6	0.58	16	26	0.6	2
Moray	45	2.4	5	83.24	2.43	3	43	2.4	6	78.0	2.8	4	*	*	30	*	*	29	21	2.3	11
Moyle	8	1.0	12	68.36	6.55	10	7	1.0	15	58.8	7.5	13	*	*	41	*	*	41	*	0.8	16
Neath Port Talbot	54	1.0	2	66.60	1.20	2	50	1.0	2	60.8	1.2	2	5	0.4	10	8.6	0.81	9	53	1.0	2
New Forest	84	2.0	2	84.09	1.89	2	82	2.1	3	81.9	2.0	2	*	*	39	*	*	39	50	3.3	7
Newark and Sherwood	52	2.1	4	78.40	2.92	4	49	2.1	4	74.1	3.1	4	*	*	32	*	*	31	29	2.8	10
Newcastle upon Tyne	115	2.8	2	69.75	1.72	2	107	2.9	3	65.1	1.8	3	8	1.0	13	6.6	0.88	13	93	3.5	4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	63	2.0	3	84.33	2.70	3	60	2.1	3	81.1	2.8	3	*	*	40	*	*	40	33	3.0	9
Newham	96	3.2	3	60.10	2.00	3	85	3.2	4	52.7	2.0	4	12	1.4	12	12.1	1.43	12	84	3.6	4
Newport	64	1.1	2	75.97	1.29	2	61	1.2	2	72.2	1.4	2	3	0.5	15	4.9	0.75	15	43	1.1	3
Newry and Mourne	38	2.4	6	68.37	2.90	4	35	2.3	6	63.2	2.9	5	*	*	31	*	*	30	28	2.2	8
Newtownabbey	42	2.5	6	84.75	2.72	3	40	2.7	7	81.0	3.1	4	*	*	40	*	*	41	20	2.4	12
North Ayrshire	62	3.1	5	76.95	3.00	4	55	3.2	6	68.7	3.4	5	7	1.4	21	10.7	2.31	22	45	3.6	8
North Cornwall	36	1.9	5	76.21	3.91	5	35	1.8	5	73.5	3.7	5	*	*	44	*	*	42	30	2.7	9
North Devon	44	1.8	4	82.95	3.05	4	42	1.9	4	79.1	3.3	4	*	*	38	*	*	38	25	2.6	10
North Dorset	32	1.5	5	84.75	3.08	4	31	1.5	5	81.9	3.3	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	18	1.9	10
North Down	36	2.1	6	75.48	2.98	4	34	2.3	7	72.5	3.5	5	*	*	47	*	*	47	26	2.1	8
North East Derbyshire	48	1.8	4	79.25	2.78	4	45	1.9	4	75.0	3.1	4	*	*	30	*	*	30	29	2.7	9
North East Lincolnshire UA	73	1.2	2	77.48	1.30	2	67	1.3	2	71.4	1.4	2	6	0.7	11	7.9	0.89	11	47	1.8	4
North Hertfordshire	63	2.0	3	83.80	2.43	3	61	2.0	3	82.0	2.5	3	*	*	37	*	*	37	29	2.8	10
North Kesteven	50	1.8	4	83.97	2.70	3	49	1.8	4	83.0	2.8	3	*	*	72	*	*	72	28	2.5	9
North Lanarkshire	158	5.6	4	75.72	1.86	2	144	5.7	4	69.0	2.1	3	14	2.2	16	9.1	1.39	15	100	5.5	5

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
North Lincolnshire UA	73	1.4	2	76.75	1.45	2	69	1.5	2	72.3	1.6	2	4	0.6	14	5.6	0.80	14	49	1.9	4
North Norfolk	43	1.8	4	78.06	3.21	4	42	1.8	4	75.7	3.2	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	37	2.6	7
North Shropshire	27	1.1	4	79.06	3.09	4	26	1.1	4	76.0	3.1	4	*	*	45	*	*	44	18	1.6	9
North Somerset UA	94	1.5	2	82.62	1.25	2	92	1.5	2	80.9	1.3	2	*	*	24	*	*	24	55	2.3	4
North Tyneside	92	1.5	2	78.90	1.28	2	88	1.6	2	75.1	1.4	2	4	0.7	16	4.8	0.76	16	60	2.2	4
North Warwickshire	32	1.5	5	79.92	3.78	5	29	1.6	6	71.8	4.0	6	*	*	31	*	*	31	20	2.3	11
North West Leicestershire	47	1.6	3	85.65	2.84	3	46	1.7	4	84.2	3.0	4	*	*	56	*	*	56	21	2.4	11
North Wiltshire	68	1.6	2	85.32	1.79	2	65	1.7	3	81.7	2.1	3	*	*	27	*	*	27	29	2.4	8
Northampton	109	2.7	2	86.59	1.99	2	103	2.9	3	81.7	2.2	3	*	*	20	*	*	20	42	3.8	9
Norwich	57	2.8	5	74.05	3.57	5	53	2.9	5	68.9	3.7	5	*	*	28	*	*	27	42	3.5	8
Nottingham UA	116	3.0	3	66.81	1.71	3	109	3.0	3	62.4	1.8	3	8	1.0	14	6.5	0.89	14	97	3.6	4
Nuneaton and Bedworth	64	1.9	3	84.02	2.41	3	61	2.1	4	80.0	2.8	3	*	*	34	*	*	34	33	3.0	9
Oadby and Wigston	29	1.5	5	82.70	4.27	5	28	1.5	5	81.1	4.3	5	*	*	69	*	*	69	16	2.1	13
Oldham	106	2.0	2	78.57	1.47	2	99	2.2	2	73.5	1.6	2	7	1.0	14	6.5	0.91	14	62	2.8	5
Omagh	22	1.6	7	68.86	4.27	6	21	1.5	7	66.3	4.3	7	*	*	50	*	*	49	13	1.5	12
Orkney Islands	11	0.8	7	91.26	4.08	4	11	0.7	7	86.9	4.8	6	*	*	69	*	*	67	3	0.9	27
Oswestry	19	0.9	5	81.76	3.60	4	17	1.0	6	73.2	4.0	5	*	*	34	*	*	33	*	1.2	9
Oxford	77	2.4	3	83.20	2.44	3	75	2.5	3	81.0	2.7	3	*	*	44	*	*	45	31	3.0	10
Pembrokeshire	50	0.8	2	73.58	1.16	2	47	0.9	2	68.6	1.3	2	3	0.4	11	6.4	0.73	11	40	0.8	2
Pendle	40	2.1	5	71.86	3.56	5	39	2.2	6	69.6	3.6	5	*	*	48	*	*	48	28	3.0	10
Penwith	29	1.5	5	71.87	3.69	5	27	1.6	6	67.9	4.0	6	*	*	38	*	*	38	23	2.2	9
Perth and Kinross	72	2.9	4	84.24	2.17	3	69	3.0	4	80.6	2.4	3	*	*	30	*	*	30	38	3.2	9
Peterborough UA	81	1.2	2	81.05	1.17	1	77	1.3	2	77.1	1.2	2	4	0.6	14	4.9	0.69	14	42	1.6	4
Plymouth UA	117	2.1	2	77.67	1.38	2	109	2.4	2	72.1	1.6	2	8	1.3	15	7.0	1.08	15	73	3.0	4
Poole UA	69	1.1	2	83.71	1.22	1	67	1.1	2	81.0	1.3	2	2	0.4	19	3.2	0.61	19	41	1.6	4
Portsmouth UA	99	1.5	2	82.56	1.23	1	96	1.6	2	79.7	1.3	2	4	0.6	16	3.6	0.58	16	53	2.1	4
Powys	64	1.1	2	81.62	1.27	2	62	1.1	2	79.1	1.3	2	*	*	21	*	*	21	38	1.1	3
Preston	66	2.3	4	79.57	2.69	3	62	2.3	4	74.2	2.8	4	*	*	26	*	*	26	37	3.0	8
Purbeck	22	1.1	5	84.62	3.15	4	22	1.1	5	81.4	3.5	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	10	1.6	16
Reading UA	78	1.2	2	81.72	1.21	1	75	1.2	2	77.8	1.3	2	4	0.6	15	4.9	0.72	15	33	1.5	5
Redbridge	119	2.8	2	76.33	1.68	2	111	2.9	3	70.9	1.8	3	8	1.4	16	7.1	1.13	16	69	3.6	5
Redcar and Cleveland UA	62	1.1	2	72.24	1.27	2	56	1.2	2	65.9	1.4	2	5	0.6	11	8.7	0.92	11	51	1.6	3
Redditch	40	2.1	5	76.25	4.03	5	38	2.1	6	73.3	4.0	6	*	*	45	*	*	45	24	2.5	11
Reigate and Banstead	69	1.8	3	87.27	2.02	2	67	2.0	3	84.7	2.2	3	*	*	32	*	*	32	29	2.8	9
Renfrewshire	93	4.0	4	82.35	2.16	3	87	3.8	4	76.9	2.2	3	*	*	21	*	*	21	46	3.8	8
Restormel	45	1.8	4	76.05	3.11	4	44	1.8	4	74.0	3.2	4	*	*	45	*	*	45	31	2.6	8
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	99	1.9	2	70.50	1.37	2	93	2.0	2	66.0	1.4	2	6	0.8	13	6.3	0.81	13	82	1.9	2
Ribble Valley	29	1.1	4	83.05	3.18	4	29	1.2	4	81.7	3.4	4	*	*	70	*	*	70	15	1.6	10
Richmond upon Thames	101	2.2	2	84.60	1.72	2	98	2.3	2	82.2	1.8	2	*	*	27	*	*	27	40	2.7	7
Richmondshire	23	1.2	5	81.41	3.99	5	23	1.2	5	80.7	3.9	5	*	*	100	*	*	98	14	1.5	10
Rochdale	93	1.8	2	73.66	1.44	2	88	2.0	2	69.1	1.6	2	6	0.8	15	6.1	0.91	15	65	2.5	4
Rochford	40	1.5	4	81.20	2.92	4	39	1.5	4	78.3	2.9	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	24	2.4	10
Rossendale	32	1.7	5	77.42	3.89	5	32	1.7	5	76.2	4.0	5	*	*	71	*	*	72	20	2.3	11
Rother	37	1.4	4	81.76	2.79	3	35	1.3	4	75.3	2.8	4	*	*	27	*	*	26	30	2.3	8
Rotherham	117	2.0	2	75.62	1.29	2	112	2.2	2	72.0	1.4	2	6	0.8	15	4.8	0.70	15	80	2.9	4
Rugby	44	1.9	4	79.40	3.03	4	43	2.0	5	76.7	3.3	4	*	*	43	*	*	43	26	2.7	10
Runnymede	47	1.9	4	91.01	3.24	4	45	2.2	5	86.8	3.8	4	*	*	57	*	*	57	20	2.6	13
Rushcliffe	54	1.8	3	80.54	2.51	3	52	2.1	4	76.5	2.9	4	*	*	31	*	*	31	33	2.6	8
Rushmoor	53	1.4	3	89.66	2.10	2	52	1.5	3	87.8	2.2	3	*	*	50	*	*	50	15	1.9	13
Rutland UA	17	0.4	2	81.05	1.75	2	16	0.4	3	79.0	1.9	2	*	*	32	*	*	32	10	0.6	6
Ryedale	26	1.2	5	84.05	3.57	4	25	1.3	5	81.2	3.7	5	*	*	49	*	*	49	15	1.9	12
Salford	102	1.9	2	76.30	1.39	2	95	2.1	2	71.2	1.5	2	7	1.0	14	6.6	0.94	14	67	2.6	4

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
Salisbury	63	1.4	2	89.42	1.86	2	60	1.6	3	85.9	2.2	3	*	*	34	*	*	34	27	2.5	9
Sandwell	124	2.4	2	72.57	1.34	2	114	2.5	2	66.3	1.5	2	11	1.2	11	8.5	0.95	11	95	3.1	3
Scarborough	45	2.0	4	72.56	3.18	4	44	2.0	5	69.5	3.1	5	*	*	40	*	*	40	43	3.0	7
Scottish Borders	50	2.6	5	79.46	2.74	3	47	2.6	6	75.3	3.0	4	*	*	34	*	*	33	32	2.6	8
Sedgefield	39	1.8	5	71.14	3.36	5	35	1.9	5	64.5	3.4	5	*	*	27	*	*	26	32	2.6	8
Sedgemoor	52	1.8	3	80.58	2.59	3	50	2.0	4	76.3	2.8	4	*	*	32	*	*	32	29	2.7	9
Sefton	131	2.3	2	77.56	1.28	2	124	2.4	2	73.4	1.4	2	7	0.9	13	5.3	0.70	13	94	3.1	3
Selby	40	1.5	4	81.59	2.91	4	38	1.6	4	79.0	3.2	4	*	*	41	*	*	41	20	2.2	11
Sevenoaks	55	2.0	4	81.11	2.67	3	53	2.0	4	78.3	2.8	4	*	*	37	*	*	37	34	2.7	8
Sheffield	254	5.0	2	77.73	1.51	2	240	5.3	2	73.4	1.6	2	14	2.1	15	5.4	0.81	15	159	6.6	4
Shepway	48	1.9	4	81.92	2.83	3	46	2.0	4	78.7	3.2	4	*	*	58	*	*	57	33	2.5	8
Shetland Islands	13	1.4	11	82.76	5.35	6	12	1.4	11	79.4	6.0	8	*	*	69	*	*	69	*	1.1	20
Shrewsbury and Atcham	48	1.4	3	82.17	2.10	3	47	1.5	3	80.5	2.4	3	*	*	70	*	*	70	26	2.0	8
Slough UA	63	1.0	2	79.18	1.23	2	59	1.0	2	75.0	1.3	2	3	0.5	14	5.2	0.75	14	29	1.2	4
Solihull	102	1.4	1	82.86	1.05	1	98	1.5	2	79.3	1.2	1	4	0.6	14	4.2	0.60	14	55	2.1	4
South Ayrshire	54	3.3	6	78.37	3.18	4	51	3.3	6	74.3	3.2	4	*	*	33	*	*	32	39	3.7	9
South Bedfordshire	63	1.5	2	85.35	1.82	2	62	1.5	2	83.1	1.8	2	*	*	33	*	*	33	26	2.0	8
South Bucks	31	1.3	4	82.21	3.35	4	29	1.5	5	76.7	3.8	5	*	*	38	*	*	38	15	1.9	13
South Cambridgeshire	73	2.1	3	85.57	2.16	3	70	2.2	3	81.6	2.4	3	*	*	35	*	*	35	32	2.7	8
South Derbyshire	44	1.4	3	82.41	2.63	3	43	1.5	4	80.2	2.8	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	24	2.1	9
South Gloucestershire UA	133	1.9	1	85.56	1.15	1	129	2.0	2	82.8	1.2	2	4	0.8	18	3.2	0.59	19	61	2.8	5
South Hams	41	1.6	4	83.68	3.14	4	39	1.7	4	80.3	3.3	4	*	*	52	*	*	51	28	2.3	8
South Holland	40	1.3	3	85.64	2.88	3	38	1.7	4	81.9	3.7	4	*	*	44	*	*	45	27	2.2	8
South Kesteven	66	1.9	3	84.09	2.24	3	64	1.9	3	81.0	2.3	3	*	*	38	*	*	38	30	2.9	10
South Lakeland	51	2.0	4	81.47	3.04	4	51	2.0	4	80.8	3.1	4	*	*	98	*	*	98	33	2.6	8
South Lanarkshire	153	4.5	3	80.96	1.51	2	142	4.6	3	75.2	1.8	2	11	1.8	17	7.0	1.19	17	83	4.6	6
South Norfolk	54	1.7	3	80.35	2.19	3	53	1.8	3	78.3	2.3	3	*	*	44	*	*	44	37	2.9	8
South Northamptonshire	46	1.6	4	86.66	2.87	3	44	1.8	4	83.5	3.3	4	*	*	46	*	*	46	20	2.7	14
South Oxfordshire	70	2.0	3	84.21	2.08	2	68	2.1	3	81.9	2.3	3	*	*	36	*	*	36	28	2.6	9
South Ribble	54	1.5	3	82.37	2.27	3	52	1.6	3	79.6	2.4	3	*	*	39	*	*	39	30	2.4	8
South Shropshire	21	0.9	4	83.78	3.57	4	20	0.9	5	82.4	3.6	4	*	*	70	*	*	69	14	1.7	12
South Somerset	79	2.0	3	86.35	1.94	2	77	2.1	3	84.2	2.2	3	*	*	37	*	*	37	47	3.1	7
South Staffordshire	58	1.5	3	86.57	2.04	2	56	1.5	3	84.2	2.1	3	*	*	37	*	*	37	27	2.3	9
South Tyneside	67	1.2	2	72.96	1.29	2	61	1.3	2	65.4	1.4	2	7	0.6	9	10.1	0.96	9	53	1.7	3
Southampton UA	115	1.9	2	79.08	1.29	2	109	2.2	2	75.1	1.5	2	6	1.0	17	4.9	0.84	17	64	2.6	4
Southend-on-Sea UA	77	1.3	2	79.40	1.29	2	73	1.3	2	76.1	1.3	2	3	0.5	15	4.2	0.65	15	52	1.8	3
Southwark	121	3.6	3	71.69	2.11	3	108	3.7	3	64.1	2.2	3	12	1.8	15	10.3	1.49	14	70	3.9	6
Spelthorne	48	1.9	4	84.35	3.10	4	45	1.9	4	80.5	3.1	4	*	*	40	*	*	39	26	2.6	10
St. Albans	67	2.3	3	81.40	2.43	3	66	2.3	3	80.7	2.5	3	*	*	70	*	*	70	33	2.9	9
St. Edmundsbury	51	1.7	3	84.24	2.49	3	49	1.8	4	79.2	2.6	3	*	*	31	*	*	30	26	2.4	9
St. Helens	80	1.8	2	73.10	1.56	2	76	1.9	2	69.6	1.7	2	4	0.7	19	4.7	0.91	19	62	2.4	4
Stafford	62	1.9	3	80.70	2.24	3	60	2.1	4	77.5	2.5	3	*	*	33	*	*	34	33	2.7	8
Staffordshire Moorlands	47	1.9	4	79.00	3.09	4	45	1.8	4	76.3	3.1	4	*	*	38	*	*	37	32	2.8	9
Stevenage	44	1.3	3	88.72	2.44	3	43	1.7	4	85.2	3.3	4	*	*	56	*	*	56	16	1.9	12
Stirling	38	2.8	7	75.96	3.75	5	35	2.7	8	69.0	3.8	6	*	*	29	*	*	28	30	3.1	10
Stockport	143	2.6	2	80.83	1.47	2	139	2.8	2	78.5	1.5	2	4	1.0	22	3.0	0.68	22	81	3.9	5
Stockton-on-Tees UA	85	1.6	2	76.05	1.47	2	79	1.8	2	70.5	1.6	2	6	0.8	13	7.2	0.91	13	53	2.3	4
Stoke-on-Trent UA	109	2.2	2	72.62	1.44	2	101	2.3	2	67.4	1.5	2	8	1.0	12	7.0	0.88	13	78	2.8	4
Strabane	15	1.5	10	64.27	5.02	8	13	1.5	11	55.1	5.3	10	*	*	34	*	*	32	13	1.4	11
Stratford-on-Avon	60	1.7	3	85.68	2.51	3	59	1.8	3	84.0	2.6	3	*	*	50	*	*	50	29	2.9	10
Stroud	56	2.0	4	82.78	2.57	3	54	2.1	4	79.9	2.7	3	*	*	36	*	*	36	29	2.6	9
Suffolk Coastal	56	1.9	3	79.62	2.57	3	55	1.9	4	78.9	2.6	3	*	*	70	*	*	70	33	2.9	9

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
Sunderland	127	2.3	2	72.67	1.34	2	117	2.4	2	67.0	1.4	2	10	1.1	11	7.7	0.84	11	95	3.1	3
Surrey Heath	42	2.3	5	78.60	4.11	5	41	2.3	6	76.6	4.2	6	*	*	71	*	*	71	22	2.6	12
Sutton	95	2.0	2	83.48	1.66	2	91	2.0	2	79.6	1.7	2	5	1.0	22	4.8	1.03	21	42	2.8	7
Swale	60	2.1	4	77.30	2.66	3	57	2.2	4	73.2	2.8	4	*	*	28	*	*	28	37	2.9	8
Swansea	103	1.8	2	74.54	1.29	2	96	1.9	2	69.7	1.4	2	7	0.9	14	6.3	0.89	14	76	1.8	2
Swindon UA	100	1.6	2	84.44	1.25	1	97	1.7	2	81.9	1.4	2	*	*	21	*	*	21	43	2.2	5
Tameside	105	2.0	2	78.46	1.49	2	101	2.2	2	75.3	1.6	2	4	0.7	18	3.9	0.71	18	58	2.8	5
Tamworth	40	1.4	4	82.60	2.77	3	39	1.5	4	80.3	2.9	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	16	2.1	13
Tandridge	47	1.4	3	90.39	2.14	2	46	1.4	3	88.4	2.4	3	*	*	72	*	*	71	15	2.1	14
Taunton Deane	52	1.6	3	84.84	2.52	3	51	1.6	3	83.0	2.5	3	*	*	31	*	*	31	32	2.4	8
Teesdale	11	1.3	12	77.12	5.48	7	11	1.3	12	74.9	5.0	7	*	*	95	*	*	94	8	1.7	20
Teignbridge	60	1.9	3	85.31	2.49	3	59	2.1	4	83.0	2.7	3	*	*	44	*	*	45	38	2.8	7
Telford and Wrekin UA	81	1.4	2	78.24	1.35	2	77	1.6	2	74.2	1.5	2	4	0.6	15	5.2	0.80	16	42	1.9	4
Tendring	59	2.3	4	77.42	3.00	4	55	2.5	5	72.6	3.3	5	*	*	30	*	*	30	52	3.5	7
Test Valley	63	1.5	2	88.73	1.89	2	62	1.6	3	86.6	2.1	2	*	*	43	*	*	43	23	2.6	11
Tewkesbury	39	1.4	4	82.29	2.92	4	37	1.5	4	78.4	3.2	4	*	*	34	*	*	34	23	2.3	10
Thanet	52	2.5	5	71.18	3.25	5	48	2.7	6	65.7	3.7	6	*	*	31	*	*	32	46	3.6	8
Three Rivers	41	1.4	3	79.31	2.55	3	40	1.5	4	76.6	2.7	4	*	*	41	*	*	41	23	2.2	9
Thurrock UA	76	1.1	1	81.65	1.13	1	73	1.1	2	78.1	1.2	2	3	0.5	14	4.2	0.59	14	38	1.5	4
Tonbridge and Malling	55	1.7	3	82.34	2.30	3	54	1.7	3	80.2	2.4	3	*	*	36	*	*	36	31	2.6	9
Torbay UA	59	1.0	2	76.96	1.29	2	56	1.1	2	72.5	1.4	2	3	0.5	14	5.6	0.76	13	45	1.5	3
Torfaen	40	0.7	2	72.91	1.29	2	38	0.8	2	68.9	1.4	2	2	0.3	14	5.8	0.80	14	31	0.7	2
Torridge	29	1.5	5	78.86	4.11	5	27	1.5	6	73.8	4.1	5	*	*	45	*	*	44	19	2.4	13
Tower Hamlets	87	2.8	3	61.87	1.96	3	76	2.9	4	53.9	2.0	4	11	1.3	11	12.7	1.44	11	74	2.9	4
Trafford	104	1.8	2	78.33	1.31	2	99	1.9	2	74.6	1.4	2	5	0.8	17	4.7	0.78	17	64	2.5	4
Tunbridge Wells	51	2.1	4	79.11	3.06	4	50	2.3	5	76.4	3.3	4	*	*	41	*	*	41	29	2.8	10
Tynedale	29	0.9	3	79.47	2.45	3	27	1.0	4	76.1	2.8	4	*	*	37	*	*	37	17	1.4	8
Uttlesford	34	1.3	4	80.12	3.13	4	33	1.5	4	77.7	3.5	4	*	*	48	*	*	49	20	2.2	11
Vale of Glamorgan, The	58	0.9	1	79.30	1.13	1	55	0.9	2	75.0	1.2	2	*	*	13	*	*	13	35	0.9	2
Vale of White Horse	66	1.8	3	88.92	2.28	3	65	1.9	3	86.8	2.5	3	*	*	43	*	*	43	30	2.9	10
Vale Royal	60	2.1	4	77.14	2.63	3	57	2.3	4	72.8	2.9	4	*	*	28	*	*	28	39	2.8	7
Wakefield	150	2.9	2	75.69	1.46	2	144	3.0	2	73.0	1.5	2	5	1.0	19	3.5	0.65	19	94	4.0	4
Walsall	115	2.4	2	74.82	1.46	2	106	2.4	2	68.9	1.5	2	9	1.1	12	7.8	0.95	12	80	3.3	4
Waltham Forest	107	3.0	3	73.45	2.04	3	100	3.3	3	68.7	2.2	3	7	1.4	20	6.2	1.27	20	64	3.7	6
Wandsworth	153	2.7	2	80.48	1.38	2	142	3.0	2	74.6	1.6	2	11	1.6	14	7.3	1.04	14	62	3.0	5
Wansbeck	27	1.1	4	72.34	2.98	4	25	1.2	5	66.4	3.1	5	*	*	20	*	*	20	22	1.7	8
Warrington UA	95	2.0	2	77.54	1.59	2	92	2.0	2	74.6	1.7	2	*	*	19	*	*	19	56	2.6	5
Warwick	68	2.1	3	82.56	2.54	3	66	2.3	4	79.1	2.8	3	*	*	33	*	*	33	36	3.0	8
Watford	42	1.8	4	81.47	3.46	4	40	1.9	5	78.8	3.7	5	*	*	44	*	*	44	22	2.6	12
Waveney	49	2.4	5	74.63	3.47	5	47	2.5	5	71.4	3.5	5	*	*	39	*	*	39	46	3.4	7
Waverley	59	1.7	3	82.05	2.21	3	56	2.0	3	78.1	2.7	3	*	*	32	*	*	32	30	2.7	9
Wealden	69	2.1	3	84.00	2.41	3	67	2.2	3	81.3	2.5	3	*	*	30	*	*	30	42	3.2	8
Wear Valley	24	1.3	5	65.23	3.56	5	23	1.5	7	60.9	4.1	7	*	*	44	*	*	44	21	2.0	10
Wellingborough	37	1.7	5	81.58	3.77	5	37	1.8	5	80.7	3.9	5	*	*	100	*	*	100	20	2.6	13
Welwyn Hatfield	51	1.6	3	85.87	2.54	3	48	1.7	4	82.4	3.0	4	*	*	39	*	*	39	24	2.6	11
West Berkshire UA	81	1.0	1	86.99	1.00	1	79	1.1	1	84.9	1.1	1	*	*	23	*	*	23	31	1.5	5
West Devon	25	1.2	5	83.77	4.12	5	24	1.4	6	82.3	4.7	6	*	*	100	*	*	102	14	2.2	15
West Dorset	41	1.7	4	76.79	3.11	4	40	1.7	4	74.2	3.1	4	*	*	41	*	*	41	37	2.5	7
West Dunbartonshire	49	2.6	5	77.27	2.89	4	47	2.4	5	72.8	2.7	4	*	*	27	*	*	26	27	2.4	9
West Lancashire	54	2.1	4	78.53	3.01	4	51	2.3	4	74.8	3.3	4	*	*	32	*	*	32	30	2.8	9
West Lindsey	40	1.5	4	82.45	2.96	4	38	1.5	4	78.2	3.1	4	*	*	34	*	*	33	24	2.4	10
West Lothian	85	3.5	4	82.81	2.22	3	81	3.6	4	79.1	2.5	3	*	*	26	*	*	26	38	3.5	9

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%) (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)	Total	SE (+/-)	RSE (%)
West Oxfordshire	53	1.8	3	86.10	2.39	3	52	1.8	4	83.7	2.5	3	*	*	43	*	*	42	21	2.5	12
West Somerset	16	0.9	6	85.24	4.76	6	15	1.1	7	82.0	5.5	7	*	*	68	*	*	68	11	2.0	18
West Wiltshire	61	1.9	3	81.52	2.54	3	61	1.9	3	81.2	2.6	3	*	*	72	*	*	71	34	2.8	8
Westminster	94	2.4	3	68.91	1.70	2	88	2.5	3	64.1	1.8	3	7	1.0	15	6.9	1.02	15	63	2.6	4
Weymouth and Portland	31	1.3	4	83.17	3.28	4	30	1.4	5	80.2	3.6	4	*	*	47	*	*	47	19	2.0	10
Wigan	150	2.5	2	78.33	1.28	2	143	2.8	2	74.7	1.4	2	7	1.1	16	4.6	0.74	16	87	3.7	4
Winchester	55	2.0	4	81.73	2.93	4	54	2.0	4	80.2	2.9	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	28	2.6	9
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	69	1.1	2	80.65	1.22	2	66	1.2	2	76.7	1.3	2	3	0.5	16	4.8	0.76	16	37	1.6	4
Wirral	137	2.5	2	73.93	1.30	2	128	2.6	2	69.2	1.4	2	9	1.1	13	6.2	0.81	13	103	3.5	3
Woking	49	1.6	3	85.60	2.75	3	46	1.7	4	81.0	3.0	4	*	*	37	*	*	36	20	2.5	12
Wokingham UA	85	1.2	1	84.82	1.12	1	82	1.3	2	82.5	1.2	1	2	0.5	20	2.8	0.56	20	36	1.7	5
Wolverhampton	108	2.0	2	74.93	1.37	2	100	2.1	2	69.2	1.5	2	8	1.0	12	7.5	0.91	12	74	2.8	4
Worcester	53	2.0	4	84.03	3.00	4	52	2.0	4	83.2	3.0	4	*	*	71	*	*	71	23	2.5	10
Worthing	45	2.0	4	79.11	3.46	4	43	2.1	5	74.2	3.7	5	*	*	33	*	*	32	31	2.9	9
Wrexham	62	1.2	2	74.89	1.36	2	60	1.2	2	72.1	1.4	2	2	0.4	17	3.7	0.64	17	41	1.2	3
Wychavon	58	1.8	3	81.85	2.26	3	56	1.9	3	78.9	2.3	3	*	*	35	*	*	35	32	2.6	8
Wycombe	87	2.6	3	83.53	2.18	3	82	2.9	4	78.7	2.5	3	*	*	25	*	*	25	40	3.2	8
Wyre	48	1.8	4	77.67	2.90	4	46	1.8	4	74.9	3.0	4	*	*	37	*	*	37	38	2.7	7
Wyre Forest	51	1.7	3	84.89	2.83	3	51	1.9	4	83.8	3.1	4	*	*	68	*	*	69	25	2.4	10
York UA	96	1.7	2	81.76	1.40	2	93	1.8	2	79.1	1.5	2	3	0.7	23	3.1	0.70	23	51	2.2	4

ANNEX C - Calculating thresholds for England and Wales

This Annex explains the rationale behind having different publication thresholds for different areas for annual LFS data in England and Wales. Annex D gives details of the thresholds applicable to the different areas in England and Wales.

It is the nature of sampling variability that the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, or from which an estimate is being derived, the less precise that estimate is relative to its size. Put another way, the size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. But the larger the estimate, the smaller the standard error in relative terms. The standard error as a proportion of the estimate is known as the relative standard error or coefficient of variation (c.v.).

LFS estimates below ten thousand from the quarterly survey and below six thousand for annual data prior to 2000/1 are not published as they are likely to be unreliable. These thresholds equate to a sample size of about 30 and a relative standard error of about 20 per cent.

The boosted sample, which together with data from waves one and five from the main LFS make up the annual LFS data for England and Wales in 2002/03, is not spread evenly across the country. From 2003/04 the boosted sample, together with data from waves one and five from the main LFS will comprise the annual LFS data for England, Wales and Scotland. This means that for each local authority in England and for each unitary authority in Wales and Scotland, there may be a different sampling fraction. This in turn means that the relative standard errors for the same estimate may vary across local authorities, resulting in a requirement for individual thresholds for each area.

Approximate publication thresholds may be calculated for each local authority with the aim of providing a threshold value that ensures that the relative standard error is at most 20 per cent.

For a small subgroup from a large simple random sample, the subgroup sample size, n, is approximately distributed as a Poisson variable. For such a variable the mean and the variance are equal and are estimated by n.

If G_i is the average grossing factor for cases in subgroup i, the value of the grossed estimate is $G_i * n_i$. Then ignoring the variable weights and the clustered design,

$$\text{Var}(E_i = G_i * n_i) = G_i^2 * n_i \qquad (1)$$

The effect of both the grossing and the clustered design is reflected in the design effect, deff, and this has been calculated for the quarterly survey for a range of different estimates. These combined design effects vary substantially for different variables - for estimates of employment and economic activity they are substantially below one, whereas for unemployment they are greater than one.

So (1) should be modified to:

$$\text{Var}(E_i) = G_i^2 * n_i * \text{deff}_i \qquad (2)$$

Thus

$$\text{cv}(E_i) = \sqrt{\frac{deff_i}{n_i}} \qquad (3)$$

For the threshold for this variable, we must have

$$\text{cv}(E_i) < 0.2 \qquad (4)$$

So from (3) and (4) we obtain

$n_i > 25 * deff_i$

or in terms of the grossed estimate

$E_i > 25 * G_i * deff_i$ (5)

The values of the right hand side of (5) provide the required thresholds.

G_i for a particular local authority is the average grossing factor taken directly from the annual LFS data for 2002/03.

One result of including the design effect in the calculation is to lead to different thresholds for different variables. However, variables are often used in combination - e.g. a tabulation of employment by ethnicity. The design effect for employment is low, but the design effects for some ethnic groups are very high. This makes it very difficult to come up with design effects for every eventuality. For the quarterly LFS a design effect of one is assumed for all estimates except those for characteristics of minority ethnic groups, where a design effect of 2.5 is assumed. This assumption has been extended to the annual LFS data for the calculations used to determine the threshold bands attached at Annex D as they are intended to be applicable over a wide range of variables range of variables.

As noted above, this calculation leads to an individual threshold for each local authority. ONS recognises that this would be very complex to implement and recommend the use of one of three threshold bands - six thousand, four thousand or two thousand. The table below shows how the approximate thresholds have been used to assign areas to these bands.

Approximate threshold	Threshold band
5000 +	6000
3000 - 4999	4000
0 - 2999	2000

For Wales, the theoretical threshold for each of the 22 UAs was not banded as above but simply rounded to the nearest thousand. This resulted in thresholds, as shown in Annex D, ranging from one thousand to four thousand.

ANNEX D – 2002/03 Thresholds by UA/LAD, England and Wales

England

Two thousand

Barnsley	Halton	Plymouth	Southend-on-Sea
Bath and North East Somerset	Hartlepool	Poole	St. Helens
Blackburn with Darwen	Herefordshire, County of	Portsmouth	Stockton-on-Tees
Blackpool	Knowsley	Reading	Stoke-on-Trent
Bournemouth	Luton	Redcar and Cleveland	Sunderland
Bracknell Forest	Middlesbrough	Rochdale	Telford and Wrekin
Bury	Milton Keynes	Rotherham	Thurrock
Calderdale	North East Lincolnshire	Rutland	Torbay
Coventry	North Lincolnshire	Salford	Trafford
Darlington	North Somerset	Slough	West Berkshire
Derby	North Tyneside	Solihull	Windsor and Maidenhead
Gateshead	Peterborough	South Tyneside	Wokingham
			Wolverhampton
			York

Four thousand

Alnwick	East Riding of Yorkshire	Newcastle upon Tyne	Southampton
Barking and Dagenham	Greenwich	Newham	Stockport
Bedford	Hackney	North Shropshire	Swindon
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Hammersmith and Fulham	Nottingham	Tameside
Blyth Valley	Kensington and Chelsea	Oldham	Tower Hamlets
Bolton	Kingston upon Hull, City of	Oswestry	Tynedale
Bradford	Kingston upon Thames	Redbridge	Wakefield
Bridgnorth	Kirklees	Sandwell	Walsall
Brighton and Hove	Leicester	Sefton	Wandsworth
Camden	Liverpool	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Wansbeck
Castle Morpeth	Manchester	South Bedfordshire	Warrington
Doncaster	Medway	South Gloucestershire	Westminster
Dudley	Mid Bedfordshire	South Shropshire	Wigan
			Wirral

Six thousand

Adur	Brentwood	Chester-le-Street	Durham
Allerdale	Bristol, City of	Chichester	Ealing
Amber Valley	Broadland	Chiltern	Easington
Arun	Bromley	Chorley	East Cambridgeshire
Ashfield	Bromsgrove	Christchurch	East Devon
Ashford	Broxbourne	City of London	East Dorset
Aylesbury Vale	Broxtowe	Colchester	East Hampshire
Babergh	Burnley	Congleton	East Hertfordshire
Barnet	Cambridge	Copeland	East Lindsey
Barrow-in-Furness	Cannock Chase	Corby	East Northamptonshire
Basildon	Canterbury	Cotswold	East Staffordshire
Basingstoke and Deane	Caradon	Craven	Eastbourne
Bassetlaw	Carlisle	Crawley	Eastleigh
Bexley	Carrick	Crewe and Nantwich	Eden
Birmingham	Castle Point	Croydon	Ellesmere Port and Neston
Blaby	Charnwood	Dacorum	Elmbridge
Bolsover	Chelmsford	Dartford	Enfield
Boston	Cheltenham	Daventry	Epping Forest
Braintree	Cherwell	Derbyshire Dales	Epsom and Ewell
Breckland	Chester	Derwentside	Erewash
Brent	Chesterfield	Dover	Exeter

Fareham
Fenland
Forest Heath
Forest of Dean
Fylde
Gedling
Gloucester
Gosport
Gravesham
Great Yarmouth
Guildford
Hambleton
Harborough
Haringey
Harlow
Harrogate
Harrow
Hart
Hastings
Havant
Havering
Hertsmere
High Peak
Hillingdon
Hinckley and Bosworth
Horsham
Hounslow
Huntingdonshire
Hyndburn
Ipswich
Islington
Kennet
Kerrier
Kettering
King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Lambeth
Lancaster
Leeds
Lewes
Lewisham
Lichfield
Lincoln
Macclesfield
Maidstone
Maldon
Malvern Hills
Mansfield
Melton
Mendip
Merton
Mid Devon
Mid Suffolk
Mid Sussex
Mole Valley
New Forest
Newark and Sherwood
Newcastle-under-Lyme
North Cornwall
North Devon
North Dorset
North East Derbyshire
North Hertfordshire
North Kesteven
North Norfolk
North Warwickshire
North West Leicestershire
North Wiltshire
Northampton
Norwich
Nuneaton and Bedworth
Oadby and Wigston
Oxford
Pendle
Penwith/Isles of Scilly
Preston
Purbeck
Redditch
Reigate and Banstead
Restormel
Ribble Valley
Richmond upon Thames
Richmondshire
Rochford
Rossendale
Rother
Rugby
Runnymede
Rushcliffe
Rushmoor
Ryedale
Salisbury
Scarborough
Sedgefield
Sedgemoor
Selby
Sevenoaks
Sheffield
Shepway
South Bucks
South Cambridgeshire
South Derbyshire
South Hams
South Holland
South Kesteven
South Lakeland
South Norfolk
South Northamptonshire
South Oxfordshire
South Ribble
South Somerset
South Staffordshire
Southwark
Spelthorne
St. Albans
St. Edmundsbury
Stafford
Staffordshire Moorlands
Stevenage
Stratford-on-Avon
Stroud
Suffolk Coastal
Surrey Heath
Sutton
Swale
Tamworth
Tandridge
Taunton Deane
Teesdale
Teignbridge
Tendring
Test Valley
Tewkesbury
Thanet
Three Rivers
Tonbridge and Malling
Torridge
Tunbridge Wells
Uttlesford
Vale of White Horse
Vale Royal
Waltham Forest
Warwick
Watford
Waveney
Waverley
Wealden
Wear Valley
Wellingborough
Welwyn Hatfield
West Devon
West Dorset
West Lancashire
West Lindsey
West Oxfordshire
West Somerset
West Wiltshire
Weymouth and Portland
Winchester
Woking
Worcester
Worthing
Wychavon
Wycombe
Wyre
Wyre Forest

Wales

One thousand	Two thousand	Three thousand
Anglesey, Isle of	Caerphilly	Cardiff
Blaenau Gwent	Carmarthenshire	Swansea
Bridgend	Flintshire	
Ceredigion	Isle of Wight	
Conwy	Newport	
Denbighshire	Powys	
Gwynedd	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	
Merthyr Tydfil	Wrexham	
Monmouthshire		
Neath Port Talbot		
Pembrokeshire		
Torfaen		
Vale of Glamorgan, The		